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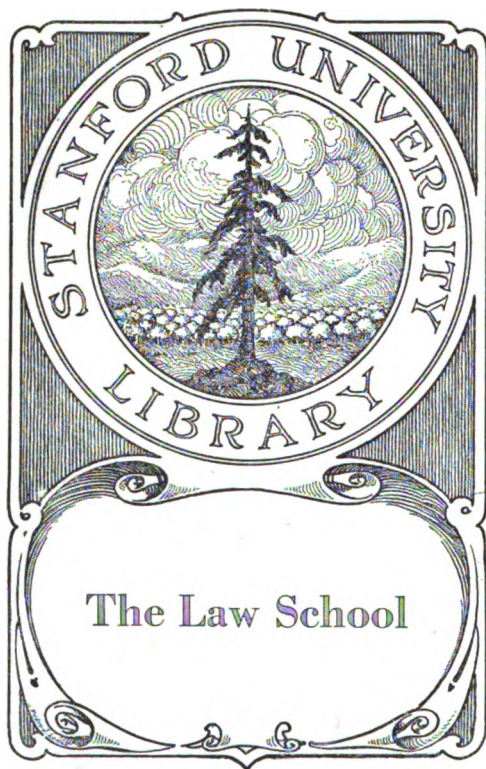
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PUBLIC ACTS
OF THE
STATE OF CONNECTICUT.
PASSED
JANUARY SESSION, 1901.



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PUBLIC ACTS

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

State of Connecticut,

IN THE YEAR 1901.



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VIA BULI BROMATZ

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,

JANUARY SESSION, 1901.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the Wednesday following the first Monday of January, being the ninth day of said month, and continued until the final adjournment thereof, on the seventeenth day of June next following, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one.

[Senate Bill No. 2.]

CHAPTER 1.

An Act concerning the Appointment and Duties of Clerk of Bills and Engrossing Clerk.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Within one week after the appointment of the joint standing committees of the general assembly, there shall be held in the room at the capitol assigned to the joint standing committee on the judiciary, at the call of the chairman of that committee, a joint meeting of the committee on the judiciary and the committee on engrossed bills, and the members of the two committees, voting by ballot, shall elect a clerk of bills and an engrossing clerk, who, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, shall be sworn to the faithful performance thereof. Clerk of bills, how elected.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the clerk of bills to assist members of the general assembly in drafting bills for public acts and resolutions of a public nature, and to prepare amendments to or substitutes for bills or resolutions at the request of committees. Duties of clerk of bills.

SEC. 3. Every bill or resolution favorably acted upon by any committee of the general assembly shall, before being reported to either branch thereof, be first submitted to the clerk of bills, who shall examine such bill or resolution in respect to its form for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions and insuring accuracy in the text and refer- Clerk of bills to examine all bills and resolutions.

ences, clearness and conciseness in the phraseology, and the consistency of statutes; and shall return to the committee submitting it any bill or resolution that is not in correct form, with such corrections as he may propose in the form of a substitute or as amendments.

Clerk of bills to keep record.

SEC. 4. The clerk of bills shall keep a record of each petition, bill for a public act, and resolution introduced in the house or senate; and such record shall be so kept in detail that it will disclose where said petition, bill, or resolution may be found. Such record shall, at all times, be open to the inspection of members of the general assembly and to all executive state officials.

Duties of engrossing clerk.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the engrossing clerk to supervise the printing of bills and resolutions reported favorably, and, under the direction of the committee on engrossed bills, to supervise the engrossing of passed bills and resolutions, and to advise said committee of needed corrections.

Salaries of clerk of bills and engrossing clerk.

SEC. 6. The clerk of bills and the engrossing clerk shall each receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, which shall be in full payment for all services and expenses.

Repeal.

SEC. 7. Section 401 of the general statutes, chapter CCXCVII of the public acts of 1895, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, January 22, 1901.

[House Bill No. 26.]

CHAPTER 2.

An Act concerning the Engrossing of Public and Special Acts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appointment and duties of joint standing committee on engrossed bills.

SECTION 1. Section 415 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: At the beginning of each session of the general assembly there shall be appointed a joint standing committee on engrossed bills, consisting of two senators and two representatives. All bills and resolutions and proposed amendments to the constitution as soon as passed shall be engrossed in print, under the direction of the said committee, on heavy paper of uniform size, with wide margins; and the engrossing clerk shall carefully compare all engrossed bills, resolutions, and amendments with the bills, resolutions, and amendments as finally passed, and shall certify to the correctness of the engrossed copies. As soon as engrossed and certified, as herein provided, bills for public acts shall be presented to the

speaker of the house of representatives and to the president of the senate, and in case of the absence of the president of the senate from the city of Hartford to the president, *pro tempore*, of the senate, who shall sign such engrossed and certified copies, except that certified copies of amendments to the constitution proposed by the house of representatives shall be signed only by the speaker; and said engrossing clerk shall cause the date of the passage of special acts to be entered on the engrossed copies thereof by the clerks of the two houses respectively. Every such bill, resolution, and proposed amendment, with the engrossed copies thereof, shall be transmitted by the engrossing clerk to the secretary as soon as it shall have been signed, as herein provided, and the secretary shall forthwith present the engrossed copy to the governor for his approval.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, January 24, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 31.]

CHAPTER 3.

An Act concerning the Register and Manual.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 321 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Seven thousand copies of such book shall be published in each year in which the general assembly shall be in regular session, and five thousand copies of such book shall be published in each alternate year and distributed as follows: Two hundred copies to the state librarian for exchanges with other states and foreign countries and public libraries; to each state officer, judge, associate or deputy judge, and clerk of each court in the state, except courts of probate; each senator and representative in congress from this state; each judge of probate, state's attorney, sheriff, town clerk, mayor of a city and warden of a borough, and county commissioner, one copy. If the general assembly be in regular session, twelve copies shall be given to each senator and eight copies to each representative, and if the general assembly be not in session, then eight copies for each senator and four copies for each representative shall be sent to the town clerks of the towns where the senators and representatives reside; and the residue, after retaining a sufficient number for distribution among the state departments, commissions, and boards, and in the discretion of the secretary to other parties than those herein enumerated, shall be transmitted directly to the town clerks of the several

Printing and
distribution.

towns in proportion to their population, except that no town shall receive less than three copies, to be distributed as such towns may direct.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, February 14, 1901.

[House Bill No. 8.]

CHAPTER 4.

An Act concerning Justices of the Peace.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Time for justices
of the peace to
qualify
extended.

SECTION 1. Any person elected a justice of the peace at the November election held in 1900, who has not taken the oath of office within the time required by the provisions of chapter CLXI of the public acts of 1897, may take such oath on or before the third Friday of February, 1901.

To what towns
applicable.

SEC. 2. The foregoing section shall not apply to any town which before the approval of this act has held a special election, or caused a warning to be issued for the holding of a special election, pursuant to chapter CLXI of the public acts of 1897.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, February 14, 1901.

[House Bill No. 560.]

CHAPTER 5.

An Act amending an Act concerning Fees to be Paid to the State for the Creation of and the Increase of Capital Stock of Private Corporations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

At what time
paid.

SECTION 1. Chapter 230 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby amended by striking out the words "this act," in the first line of the second section of said chapter, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the preceding section," and by striking out the words "clerk of bills," in the third line of the same section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "engrossing clerk," so that said section two as amended shall read as follows: The fees provided by the preceding section shall be paid to the treasurer of the state before the engrossed copy of such bill or resolution shall be transmitted by the engrossing clerk to the secretary, and in case such bill or resolution shall not be approved or become a law, the treasurer shall return the fees so paid as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, March 6, 1901.

[House Bill No. 59.]

CHAPTER 6.

An Act concerning the Militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 79 of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895, as amended by section 15 of chapter CCXXII of the public acts of 1897, is hereby amended to read as follows: When an officer of the military force of the state, in good standing, has served three years as a commissioned officer, he may, if he make application therefor to the commander-in-chief, or when such officer has served three consecutive years in one grade, he may then, at the instance of the commander-in-chief and in his discretion, be retired from active service, and placed upon the retired list. When, in the opinion of the commander-in-chief, any officer has become incapable of performing the duties of his office, he shall be ordered before a retiring board to be assembled by the order of the commander-in-chief. When such board finds an officer incapacitated for active service, it shall report its findings to the commander-in-chief, and if, in the opinion of the board, the incapacity has resulted from no fault of the officer examined, he shall be placed upon the retired list.

SEC. 2. Section 80 of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895, as amended by section 16 of chapter CCXXII of the public acts of 1897, is hereby amended to read as follows: Any person in good standing having served three years as a commissioned officer in the military force of the state, since 1865, and been honorably discharged, may be placed upon the retired list by making application through the commandant of the organization in which he served and intermediate channels to the commander-in-chief.

Approved, March 19, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 3.]

CHAPTER 7.

An Act concerning Kidnapping.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Every person who shall kidnap, or fraudulently decoy any person out of this state, or shall, maliciously and without lawful authority, arrest or imprison any person with intent to have him carried out of this state, or to be in any way

detained against his will; and every person who shall fraudulently or forcibly restrain any person of his liberty with intent to demand a ransom for his release, or who shall thereafter threaten physically to injure or to kill such person so fraudulently or forcibly restrained of his liberty, in case a demand for such ransom for his release is not complied with, shall be imprisoned not more than thirty years.

Repeal.

Sec. 2. Section 1416 of the general statutes is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 19, 1901.

[House Bill No. 33.]

CHAPTER 8.

An Act concerning the Printing of Reports of the Insurance Commissioner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Number to be printed.

SECTION 1. The comptroller shall cause to be printed at the expense of the state, annually, such number of copies, not exceeding two thousand five hundred of Part I, three thousand five hundred of Part II, and one thousand five hundred of Part III, of the report of the insurance commissioner as he and the insurance commissioner may deem necessary.

Repeal.

Sec. 2. So much of section 331 of the general statutes, or any amendment thereof, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, March 19, 1901.

[House Bill No. 70.]

CHAPTER 9.

An Act concerning State Referees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Duty.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of each state referee to hear and report to the superior court the facts in such cases as the court, with the written consent of the parties or their attorneys, may refer to any one or more of them.

Salary.

Sec. 2. Each state referee shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and the sum of five hundred dollars for his necessary expenses, which shall be paid by the state and shall be in lieu of all other compensation, and no referee fee shall be taxed against either party in any case so referred.

SEC. 3. So much of chapter XCI of the public acts of 1893 as appoints Dwight Loomis a state referee is hereby re-enacted and continued in force. All other parts of said act are hereby repealed. Re-enactment
and repeal.

Approved, March 19, 1901.

[House Bill No. 99.]

CHAPTER 10.

An Act concerning the Warning of Town, City, Borough, and School District Meetings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 33 of the general statutes is hereby amended by adding after the word "town" in the seventh line of said section, the words "or printed in a newspaper published in said town," so that said section as amended shall read as follows: The warning of every town meeting, annual or special, and of every meeting of a city, borough, school society, school district, or other public community, or of an ecclesiastical society, or of proprietors of common fields, shall specify the objects for which such meeting is to be held. And a printed or written warning of any town meeting, signed by the selectmen, or a majority of them, and set upon the signposts in the town, or printed in a newspaper published in said town, at least five days previous to holding the meeting, including the day that notice is given, but not including the day of holding said meeting, shall be sufficient notice thereof; but any town may, at an annual meeting, designate any other place or places, in addition to the signposts, at which such warnings shall be set up, and the selectmen shall, on or before the day of such meeting, cause a copy of every such warning to be left with the town clerk, who shall record the same. Publication of
warning.

Approved, March 28, 1901.

[House Bill No. 151.]

CHAPTER 11.

An Act relating to the Return of Tax Lists in Norwalk.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Chapter CX of the public acts of 1897, entitled "An Act concerning the Assessment of Taxes in Norwalk," is hereby repealed. Repeal.

Approved, March 28, 1901.

[House Bill No. 79.]

CHAPTER 12.

An Act concerning the Taking of Long Clams at Walnut Beach in the Town of Milford.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Repeal.

SECTION 1. Chapter 103 of the public acts of 1899, entitled "An Act concerning the Taking of Long Clams at Walnut Beach in the Town of Milford," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, March 28, 1901.

[House Bill No. 317.]

CHAPTER 13.

An Act concerning the Care of Cemeteries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Expenditure of donations.

Section 1875 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Such ecclesiastical societies and cemetery associations shall appoint a committee of not less than three persons, who shall have charge of the investment of such donations. The treasurer of such society or association shall be, *ex officio*, the treasurer of such committee, and shall expend the income for the purposes provided for in the instrument creating such trust fund, at such times and in the manner designated by such society or association, and shall give a bond to the satisfaction of said committee, for the faithful discharge of his duties, and shall annually, or more frequently if required, make a report to said society or association, stating the income received, to whom paid, and the amount and condition of the fund, and how invested.

Approved, March 28, 1901.

[House Bill, Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 172.]

CHAPTER 14.

An Act concerning Itinerant Vendors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Commercial travelers, agents, peddlers, executors, etc., exempt.

Section nine of chapter CLII of the public acts of 1897 is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the following: "Nor to any sale of goods, wares, or merchandise on the grounds of any incorporated agricultural society during the con-

tinuance of any annual fair held by such society," so that said section as amended shall read as follows: The provisions of this act shall not apply to sales made to dealers by commercial travelers or selling agents in the usual course of business, nor to *bona fide* sales of goods, wares, and merchandise by sample for future delivery, nor to hawkers on the streets, or peddlers from vehicles, nor to any sale made by a trustee in insolvency, executor, administrator, receiver, or other officer appointed by any court in this state, and making such sale under the orders of any court in this state, nor to any sale upon execution, nor to any sale of goods, wares, or merchandise on the grounds of any incorporated agricultural society during the continuance of any annual fair held by such society.

Approved, March 28, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 80.]

CHAPTER 15.

An Act concerning Insurance Brokers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 2935 of the general statutes, as amended by chapter 116 of the public acts of 1899, is hereby amended to read as follows: Whoever for compensation acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks, or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker, and no such person shall act as such broker except as provided in this and the two succeeding sections; *provided, however*, that the duly authorized agent of any company legally admitted to do business in this state may, without being deemed a broker, or procuring a broker's certificate of authority, negotiate or effect contracts of insurance or reinsurance with any qualified domestic insurance company or its agents, and with the authorized agents in this state of any foreign insurance company duly admitted to do business in this state, and such agents shall not be amenable under section 2930 of the general statutes.

Who are insurance brokers.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, March 28, 1901.

[House Bill No. 471.]

CHAPTER 16.

An Act concerning the Catching of Eels in the Town of Clinton.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Restriction on
taking of eels in
Clinton
repealed.

Section 2493 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "or Clinton," in the fifth line thereof, and inserting in said line, before the words "East Lyme," the word "and," so that said section as amended shall read as follows: Every person who shall set or use any eel-pot, trap, net, seine, weir, pound, or other contrivance for the catching of eels, or shall catch or take eels otherwise than by a hook and line or spear, in any of the waters adjacent to or within the towns of Waterford and East Lyme, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Approved, March 28, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 340.]

CHAPTER 17.

An Act concerning Ferrets.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Use of ferrets in
taking rabbits.

SECTION 1. Every person who shall make use of a ferret for the purpose of taking or destroying rabbits, between October fifteenth, 1901, and October fifteenth, 1905, shall be fined not less than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Repeal.

SEC. 2. Section 2549 of the general statutes, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 28, 1901.

[House Bill No. 198.]

CHAPTER 18.

An Act concerning the Criminal Court of Common Pleas for New London County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Adjournments.

SECTION 1. The criminal court of common pleas for New London county may adjourn any term or session thereof from New London to Norwich, or from Norwich to New London, and may transact any and all criminal business at such adjourned session as though the term of said court were held at the place to which said adjournment is taken.

SEC. 2. The clerk and the assistant clerk of the court of common pleas for New London county shall be the clerk and the assistant clerk, respectively, of the criminal court of common pleas, with the same powers, duties, and fees in every respect as are by law provided in criminal cases in the superior court. Clerks of court of common pleas to be clerks of criminal court of common pleas

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Repeal.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, April 9, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 316.]

CHAPTER 19.

An Act concerning Salaries of County Commissioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter CCLI of the public acts of 1897, as amended by chapter 181 of the public acts of 1899, is hereby amended to read as follows: The county commissioners in the counties hereinafter named shall receive annual salaries and legal mileage in full compensation for all services of every nature, and all fees received by them shall be paid to the treasurers of the several counties. The salaries shall be as follows: For Hartford county, fifteen hundred dollars; for New Haven county, eighteen hundred dollars; for Fairfield county, fifteen hundred dollars; for Litchfield county, six hundred dollars; for Middlesex county, seven hundred and fifty dollars; for New London county, eight hundred dollars; for Tolland county, four hundred and fifty dollars; and for Windham county, six hundred dollars. Salaries of county commissioners.

SEC. 2. This act shall go into effect July 1, 1901, and shall apply to all county commissioners then in office. Applicable to all county commissioners.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 9, 1901.

[House Bill No. 495.]

CHAPTER 20.

An Act repealing an Act concerning Fishing in Windsorville Pond.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Chapter 40 of the public acts of 1899, concerning fishing in Windsorville pond, is hereby repealed. Repeal.

Approved, April 9, 1901.

[House Bill No. 258.]

CHAPTER 21.

An Act concerning the Taking of Striped Bass.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Taking of
striped bass
restricted.

SECTION 1. Salt water striped bass less than eight inches in length shall not be intentionally taken at any time. Striped bass shall not be intentionally taken from any of the rivers of this state by means of seines or nets between the thirty-first day of March and the first day of July, both inclusive. If taken in either case herein specified, the same shall be immediately returned to the water from whence taken without avoidable injury.

Violations, how
punished.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Repeal.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, April 9, 1901.

[House Bill No. 122.]

CHAPTER 22.

An Act concerning the Clerk of the Superior Court for Hartford County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Clerical
assistance.

SECTION 1. The superior court, or any judge thereof, may tax, in favor of the clerk of said court for the county of Hartford, a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum for necessary clerical expenses and assistance.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, April 11, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 136.]

CHAPTER 23.

An Act concerning the Crime of Embezzlement.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Same taken at
different times
if unknown to
informing offi-
cer may be
charged as hav-
ing been taken
at one time.

SECTION 1. In all complaints and informations for the crime of embezzlement, when it shall be unknown to the informing officer whether the total sum taken and appropriated was taken and appropriated at one or different times, it shall be sufficient

to charge the total sum taken by the accused as having been taken at one and the same time.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, April 11, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 157.]

CHAPTER 24.

An Act concerning the Assessment of Taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3815 of the general statutes, as amended by chapter CLXIX of the public acts of 1895, and by chapter 89 of the public acts of 1899, is hereby amended to read as follows: When the lists of any town shall have been so received or made by the assessors, they shall equalize the same, if necessary, make any assessment omitted by mistake or required by law, arrange said lists in alphabetical order, and lodge the same, except the lists of towns having more than ten thousand inhabitants, in the town clerk's office, on or before the fifteenth day of December, and the lists of towns having more than ten thousand inhabitants, excepting the town of New Haven, shall be lodged in the town clerk's or assessors' office on or before the thirty-first day of December, annually, for public inspection, and the lists of the city and town of New Haven shall be lodged in the town clerk's office on or before the first day of May next succeeding. And the assessors of every town shall make an abstract of said lists, including the ten per centum added thereto, and, excepting in the town of Stamford, and in the city and town of New Haven, shall lodge said abstract in the town clerk's office on or before the thirty-first day of December, annually, for public inspection. The abstract of the list of the town of Stamford shall be lodged in the town clerk's office on or before the thirty-first day of January, annually, and the abstract of the list of the city and town of New Haven shall be lodged in the town clerk's office on or before the first day of May next succeeding.

Lists and abstracts, when lodged in town clerk's office.

Approved, April 11, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 4.]

CHAPTER 25.

An Act concerning the Assessment of Taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3819 of the general statutes as amended by chapter 73 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby amended to read as fol-

Exemption of polls.

lows: The polls of the following persons shall be exempt from taxation: students in colleges and incorporated academies; the active members of fire engine, hook and ladder, and hose companies during their time of service; engineers and members of any fire department in any city, town, or borough, who shall have served as such for five consecutive years in this state, and who shall produce a certificate of such service signed by the chief engineer of such department, or by the foreman and secretary of the company or companies in which such service shall have been performed; field and staff officers, who, being duly uniformed, armed, and equipped, have legally performed military duty during the year next preceding; any officer, musician, or private of the active militia companies, who shall, on or before the twentieth day of October, annually, produce a certificate from the commanding officer of the company to which he belongs, that he has performed military duty, uniformed and equipped according to law, during the preceding year, or has been prevented from doing the same by any reasonable cause; persons who have faithfully served the full term of five years in the active militia since the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, or who pay a military commutation tax, or who served in the army or navy of the United States and were honorably discharged therefrom, or discharged on account of wounds or sickness incurred in such service and in the line of duty, or of the expiration of their term of service.

Approved, April 11, 1901.

[House Bill No. 110.]

CHAPTER 26.

An Act amending an Act concerning the Election of County Auditors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Both county auditors not to be of the same political party.

Section 1985 of the general statutes is hereby amended by inserting after the word "auditors," in the twelfth line thereof, the words "who shall not be selected from the same political party," so that said section when amended shall read as follows: The representatives chosen to the general assembly in each county, and the senators resident in the same county shall meet on the third Tuesday of January, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and biennially thereafter, at a suitable place in the state capitol, to be designated for that purpose by the speaker of the house of representatives. When so met, they shall be called to order by the representative who is the senior in years, and shall then choose a chairman and clerk. They may adjourn said meeting from

time to time, but shall not hold an adjourned meeting after the rising of the general assembly. They shall, at said meeting, appoint from their own number two auditors, who shall not be selected from the same political party, who shall examine and audit the accounts of the county commissioners, county treasurer, and jailer for the current fiscal year and for the next fiscal year; and at said meeting the said senators and representatives may make specific appropriations for any of the items of county expenditure for the two fiscal years next ensuing, or for the repairs and alterations of the jail or jails, county houses, and county courthouses during the same period, and may lay any tax upon the towns of their county for any county purposes. But such tax shall be imposed upon the towns in proportion to their respective lists, last made and completed, and be payable at such time as said meeting may prescribe.

Approved, April 11, 1901.

[House Bill No. 274.]

CHAPTER 27.

An Act concerning Certain Irregularities.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. All deeds heretofore made for the conveyance of real estate in this state, and otherwise valid, except that the acknowledgment of the same was taken before a disqualified magistrate or official, are hereby declared valid and complete conveyances. validating certain deeds.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, April 11, 1901.

[House Bill No. 85.]

CHAPTER 28.

An Act concerning Excavations on Public or Private Ways.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Every person who shall wilfully remove, destroy, or extinguish any light or lantern placed in a public or private way as a warning or danger signal at any opening, break, or excavation made in said public or private way, shall be fined not more than seven dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both. Penalty for removing danger signal.

Approved, April 11, 1901.

[House Bill No. 140.]

CHAPTER 29.

An Act concerning Assaults.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Attempt at indecent assault, penalty.

Every person who shall make an assault upon the body of any female, under the age of sixteen years, with intent to carnally know and abuse said female, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years.

Approved, April 16, 1901.

[House Bill No. 375.]

CHAPTER 30.

An Act concerning Public Documents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Comptroller may print additional number of any report.

The comptroller may at his discretion cause to be printed, at the expense of the state, three hundred and seventy-five copies of any report made to the governor or the general assembly, in addition to the present number which are printed under his order and supervision, a sufficient number of which shall be delivered to the state librarian for exchanges with other states and foreign countries, and the remainder transmitted to the public libraries of this state requesting such reports.

Approved, April 16, 1901.

[House Bill No. 411.]

CHAPTER 31.

An Act concerning Investments of Savings Banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appraisal of real estate security.

Section 1801 of the general statutes, as amended by section two of chapter 146 of the public acts of 1899, is hereby amended to read as follows: When any loan is made by a savings bank upon real estate security, the property constituting the security shall be appraised by two or more suitable persons who shall be well known in the community where such loan is made, one of whom shall be a trustee of the bank making the loan; and such appraisal, together with a certificate of title, or a title insurance policy, shall be lodged and kept with the institution making such loan; and such appraisal shall express upon its face the amount at which said property is appraised.

Approved, April 16, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 19.]

CHAPTER 32.

An Act concerning Insurance Agents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The insurance commissioner may, upon the payment of a fee of four dollars, for the use of the state, issue a certificate of authority to any corporation of this state authorized to act as an agent in the transaction of insurance business, permitting such corporation to transact the business of an insurance agent in this state for any foreign or non-resident insurance company duly admitted to do business in this state; but such certificate shall not authorize or permit any person other than the person or persons named therein, which shall not exceed two, to solicit or procure risks in behalf of said corporation from or in any such insurance company. Such certificate shall continue in force as provided in section 2938 of the general statutes unless sooner revoked by said commissioner for cause.

Insurance commissioner may authorize corporation to act as agent for non-resident company.

SEC. 2. The provisions of all statutes relating to the duties of insurance agents shall be held to apply to such corporations, and when by any such statute a fine is imposed for a violation of any duty, the same, as applied to such corporation, shall be construed as a penalty, and be recovered in a proper action by the attorney-general in the name and for the use of the state.

Statutes relating to duties of insurance agents apply to such corporations.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, April 16, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 313.]

CHAPTER 33.

An Act concerning the Assessment of Taxes in Bridgeport.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The assessors of the town and city of Bridgeport shall, on or before the first day of September, annually, post on the signpost in said city, or publish in one or more newspapers published in said city, a notice requiring all persons therein liable to pay taxes, to bring in written or printed lists of the taxable property belonging to them on the first day of September in that year.

Notice to bring in lists, when published.

SEC. 2. Each resident of said city shall, on or before the first day of October, annually, give in his list, made and sworn to as prescribed by law, making a description of all his estate, each parcel being separately described; and if he shall neglect or refuse so to do said assessors shall fill out a list for him,

Lists to be given in, when.

putting therein all property which they have reason to believe is owned by him, liable to taxation, at the actual valuation thereof, from the best information they can obtain, and add thereto ten per centum of such valuation, and in said list they shall make a separate description and valuation of each parcel of real estate. When the first day of October comes on Sunday, then the list may be made out and sworn to the day following.

Approved, April 19, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 31.]

CHAPTER 34.

An Act concerning Tires on Vehicles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Width of tires
to be used on
and after July 1,
1903.

Section one of chapter 225 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby amended to read as follows: On and after the first day of July, 1903, all vehicles used upon the highways of this state in the transportation of merchandise shall be equipped with tires of width as follows: All vehicles having an iron axle two inches and one-half square, or an axle of equivalent capacity, shall be equipped with tires not less than five inches in width. All vehicles having an iron axle two inches square, or an axle of equivalent capacity, shall be equipped with tires not less than four inches in width. All vehicles having an iron axle one inch and three-quarters square, or an axle of equivalent capacity, shall be equipped with tires not less than three inches in width. All vehicles having an iron axle one inch and one-half square, or an axle of equivalent capacity, shall be equipped with tires not less than two and one-half inches in width.

Approved, April 19, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 60.]

CHAPTER 35.

An Act concerning the Employment of Veterans of the Civil War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Shall not be removed or have compensation reduced except for cause.

SECTION 1. No honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, having served as such in the Union army or navy during the war of the rebellion, holding a position by appointment or employment as janitor, engineer, or fireman in any public building owned by the state of Connecticut, or by the several coun-

ties thereof, shall be removed from such position or employment except for incompetency or misconduct shown, or have his compensation reduced except for cause shown, and after a hearing held upon due notice given to him of such hearing.

SEC. 2. Any such soldier, sailor, or marine, who shall be removed from any of the positions named in the first section of this act, or whose compensation shall be reduced while so employed, may appeal from said action or decision to the superior court next to be holden in the county in which said person is employed. Such appeal shall be privileged in the order of its trial, and shall be tried by a judge of said court. ^{Appeal.}

SEC. 3. The person so appealing shall give bond to the state or county, as the case may be, to pay all costs in case he fails to sustain his appeal. The same costs shall be allowed the prevailing party as are by law allowed parties in civil actions. ^{Appellant to give bond.}

SEC. 4. If said appeal shall be sustained, the person appealing shall be reinstated on the same terms as to employment and compensation as existed prior to said removal, and on such reinstatement shall receive full pay from the date of his removal. ^{Reinstatement}

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, April 19, 1901.

[House Bill No. 308.]

CHAPTER 36.

An Act concerning Tuition of Children in High Schools in Towns and Cities other than those in which they Reside.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section two of chapter CCXLIX of the public acts of 1897, as amended by chapter 71 of the public acts of 1899, is hereby amended to read as follows: Every town shall annually in July receive from the treasurer of the state an amount equal to two-thirds of the aggregate of the sums which have been actually paid by the town for tuition fees under the provisions of section one; *provided*, that not more than thirty dollars shall be paid by the state for each scholar attending from any town. ^{The state to partly reimburse towns for expenditures for tuition.}

Approved, April 24, 1901.

[House Bill No. 132.]

CHAPTER 37.

An Act concerning the Election of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 246 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: If the electors of any town shall fail to choose a ^{Failure to choose representatives.}

representative or representatives, by reason of an equality of votes, at any electors' meeting, said meeting shall stand adjourned to the following Tuesday, at the same hour at which the first meeting was held; and the election on said adjourned day shall be conducted in the same manner as on the first, except that ballots shall be given for such office only; and returns shall be made in the manner before prescribed.

Approved, April 24, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 137.]

CHAPTER 38.

An Act concerning Attempts to Burn Buildings or Vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Penalty.

Every person who shall attempt to commit any of the crimes enumerated in sections 1432, 1433, and 1434 of the general statutes shall be imprisoned in the state prison not more than five years.

Approved, April 24, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bills Nos. 63 and 81.]

CHAPTER 39.

An Act concerning Hospitals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Annual appropriations to certain hospitals.

Section 3695 of the general statutes as amended by chapter CCLXXVIII of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: Five thousand dollars shall be annually paid from the state treasury to the General Hospital Society of Connecticut, and the same sum to the Hartford Hospital, and the same sum to the Bridgeport Hospital, and the same sum to the Grace Hospital Society of New Haven, and the same sum to the William W. Backus Hospital at Norwich, and the same sum to the Norwalk Hospital of Norwalk, and the same sum to the Memorial Hospital of New London, to be expended under the direction of the governor and managers of said institutions, respectively, for the support of charity patients, and so used as to benefit the different towns as they may from time to time make application; a report of which expenditure shall be made biennially to the general assembly; *provided, however*, that no part of said appropriation shall be paid to any of said hospitals, unless the same be in actual operation.

Approved, April 24, 1901.

[House Bill No. 311.]

CHAPTER 40.

An Act amending an Act providing for Testing the Eyesight of Pupils in Public Schools.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section two of chapter 104 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby amended by striking out the words "each year," in the second line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the year 1904 and triennially thereafter," so that said section as amended shall read as follows: The superintendent, principal, or teacher, in every school, some time during the fall term in the year 1904 and triennially thereafter, shall test the eyesight of all pupils under his charge according to the instructions furnished as above provided, and shall notify in writing the parent or guardian of every pupil who shall be found to have any defect of vision or disease of the eyes, with a brief statement of such defect or disease, and shall make written report of all such cases to the state board of education.

Test to be made triennially.

Approved, April 24, 1901.

[House Bill No. 488.]

CHAPTER 41.

An Act repealing an Act concerning Fishing in Pocotopaug Lake in the Town of Chatham.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 2459 of the general statutes concerning fishing in Pocotopaug lake, in the town of Chatham, is hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Approved, April 24, 1901.

[House Bill No. 491.]

CHAPTER 42.

An Act repealing an Act concerning the Taking of Oysters in the Thames and Pequonock Rivers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 2359 of the general statutes concerning gathering oysters or shells in the Thames river or Pequonock river is hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Approved, April 24, 1901.

[House Bill No. 510.]

CHAPTER 43.

An Act repealing Acts concerning Fishing in Pattagonsett Lake in the Town of East Lyme.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Repeal.

Sections 2456 and 2458 of the general statutes concerning fishing in Pattagonsett lake, in the town of East Lyme, are hereby repealed.

Approved, April 24, 1901.

[House Bill No. 513.]

CHAPTER 44.

An Act repealing an Act concerning Fishing in Mt. Hope Reservoir.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Repeal.

Section 2450 of the general statutes concerning fishing in Mt. Hope reservoir is hereby repealed.

Approved, April 30, 1901.

[House Bill No. 524.]

CHAPTER 45.

An Act repealing an Act concerning Fishing in Bozrah Pond.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Repeal.

Section 2438 of the general statutes concerning fishing in Bozrah pond is hereby repealed.

Approved, April 30, 1901.

[House Bill No. 486.]

CHAPTER 46.

An Act repealing an Act concerning the Taking of Oysters in Alewife Cove in the Town of New London.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Repeal.

Section 2411 of the general statutes concerning the taking of oysters from the waters of Alewife cove, in the town of New London, is hereby repealed.

Approved, April 30, 1901.

[House Bill No. 158.]

CHAPTER 47.

An Act concerning Temporary Injunctions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Whenever any temporary injunction has been granted or issued by any judge other than a judge of the superior court, the superior court in term time, and any judge of the superior court in vacation, may hear and determine a motion to dissolve such temporary injunction, and such superior court, or judge thereof, shall certify such motion, and the action thereon, to the court to which the complaint in the action is returnable or in which it is pending.

Superior court judge may dissolve temporary injunction granted by other court.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage and shall apply to pending cases.

Applicable to pending cases.

Approved, April 30, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 55.]

CHAPTER 48.

An Act concerning Investments of Savings Banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 1800 of the general statutes as amended by chapter CCXXIX of the public acts of 1893, chapter CCXVII of the public acts of 1897, and by section one of chapter 146 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby amended to read as follows: Savings banks may invest not exceeding twenty per centum of their deposits and surplus in notes secured by the pledge of stocks or bonds as collateral security; *provided*, said stocks or bonds shall have paid dividends or interest of not less than three per centum per annum during the two years next preceding that in which the respective loan is made; or by the pledge of any stocks, bonds, or other obligations which, under the provisions of this act, can be purchased by savings banks; and may invest not exceeding twenty per centum of their deposits and surplus in notes, each of which shall be the joint and several obligation of two or more parties, all residents of this state; and may invest in the bonds of the United States, the District of Columbia, any of the New England states, or any of the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, California, Colorado, and Oregon; in the bonds of any city in the New England states, or in the state of New York; of Newark, Paterson,

What investments are permitted.

and Trenton in the state of New Jersey; of Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania; of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo in the state of Ohio; of Louisville in the state of Kentucky; of Detroit in the state of Michigan; of Chicago in the state of Illinois; of Milwaukee in the state of Wisconsin; of St. Louis in the state of Missouri; of Omaha in the state of Nebraska; or in the obligations of any of the counties, towns, cities, boroughs, and school districts in this state, or in the capital stock of any bank or trust company located in this state, or in the city of New York in the state of New York, or in Boston in the state of Massachusetts; or in the bonds of any other incorporated city located in any of the states mentioned in this act having not less than twenty thousand inhabitants, as ascertained by the United States or state census, or any municipal census taken by authority of the state, next preceding such investment; *provided*, the amount of the bonds of said city, including the issue in which such investment is made and its proportion, based on the valuations contained in the assessment for taxation next preceding such investment, of the county and town debt, after deducting the amount of its water debt and the negotiable securities in the sinking funds which are available for payment of its bonds, does not exceed seven per centum of the valuation of property in said city as assessed for taxation next preceding such investment; *provided, always*, that the state or city issuing said bonds has not defaulted payment of any of its funded indebtedness or interest thereon within fifteen years next preceding the purchase of such bonds by the savings bank; but this act shall not be held to authorize the investment of any funds in any "special assessment bonds" or "improvement bonds," so called, which are not direct and primary obligations of the city issuing the same; or in the bonds of any railroad company organized under the laws of any of the states mentioned in this act, and which bonds are secured by a first mortgage (as the only mortgage security) given by said railroad company upon some portion of the railroad owned by it, or given by a railroad company (a majority of the capital stock in which is owned by the railroad company issuing said bonds) upon some portion of the railroad owned by it but leased or operated by the railroad company issuing said bonds, and which portion of said railroad in either case shall be located wholly or in part in one or more of the states mentioned in this act, *provided* the entire railroad of said company is located wholly within the United States; or in the consolidated bonds of any railroad company incorporated by this state and authorized to issue such bonds to retire the entire funded debt of said company; *provided*, that in every case the railroad company in the bonds of which an investment is made shall have paid each year, for a period of not less than five years next previous to such investment, in addition to

the interest on its funded indebtedness, dividends of not less than four per centum per annum upon its entire capital stock outstanding; and *provided further*, that said outstanding capital stock at the time of such investment equals or exceeds in amount one-third of the entire outstanding issue of said bonds; also in the bonds of the following named railroad corporations, viz.: Boston and Albany Railroad Company, Boston and Lowell Railroad Company, Boston and Maine Railroad Company, Concord and Montreal Railroad Company, Fitchburg Railroad Company, Harlem River and Portchester Railroad Company, Maine Central Railroad Company, New England Railroad Company, New York and New England Railroad Company, New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, Old Colony Railroad Company; also in the following securities: Central Railroad Company of New Jersey general mortgage five per centum gold bonds, due July 1, 1987; Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company system, Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls and Northwestern Railway consolidated first mortgage five per centum bonds, due October 1, 1921, and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company consolidated first mortgage and collateral trust five per centum bonds, due April 1, 1934; Great Northern Railway Company system, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, Montana Extension, four per centum bonds, due June 1, 1937, Pacific Extension mortgage four per centum bonds, due July 1, 1940; Montana Central Railway Company first mortgage five per centum and six per centum bonds, due July 1, 1937, and Wilmar and Sioux Falls Railway Company first mortgage five per centum bonds, due June 1, 1938; Illinois Central Railroad Company system, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans Railroad Company consolidated mortgage five per centum and three and one-half per centum bonds, due June 15, 1951; Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company system, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Company consolidated mortgage six per centum bonds, due June 1, 1930, and in the mortgage bonds heretofore issued which said consolidated mortgage six per centum bonds are to retire at maturity; Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company, general consolidated and first mortgage five per centum bonds, due November 1, 1937, and in the mortgage bonds heretofore issued which said general consolidated and first mortgage five per centum bonds are to retire at maturity; Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company, first and refunding mortgage four per centum bonds, due March 1, 1949, and in the mortgage bonds heretofore issued which said first and refunding bonds are to retire at maturity; Milwaukee and Northern Railroad Company consolidated mortgage six per centum bonds, due June 1, 1913, and in the mortgage bonds heretofore issued which said consolidated mortgage six per centum bonds

are to retire at maturity; and in any general or consolidated mortgage bonds issued by any of the following named railroad corporations to retire all of the outstanding prior mortgage bonds secured upon the property covered by said general or consolidated mortgage: Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, Michigan Central Railroad Company, Morris and Essex Railroad Company, New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, Eastern Railway Company of Minnesota, northern division, and in the mortgage bonds hitherto issued which the said consolidated or general mortgage bonds are to retire at maturity; *provided*, that at no time within five years next preceding the date of such investment in said general or consolidated mortgage bonds issued by any of said railroad corporations last named shall such railroad corporation have failed regularly and punctually to pay the principal at maturity, or as extended, and interest of all its mortgage indebtedness, and, in addition thereto, regularly and punctually to have paid dividends upon all its outstanding capital stock during the preceding five years; further, that at the date of every such dividend the outstanding capital stock of such railroad corporation shall have been equal to at least one-third of the total mortgage indebtedness of such railroad corporation, including all bonds issued or to be issued under any mortgage securing any bonds in which such investment shall be made, but no bond of any railroad corporation named in this act shall be a legal investment for a savings bank when said corporation, or the system of which it is a part, shall fail to pay dividends on all of its capital stock, and this act shall not be held to authorize any investment in the bonds of any corporation operating its railroad exclusively by any means other than steam as a motive power, or in the bonds of any street railroad company. All other investments shall consist of deposits in incorporated banks or trust companies located in this state, or in the states of New York, Massachusetts, or Rhode Island, or of loans secured by mortgage on unencumbered real estate situated in this state, worth double the amount of the loan secured thereon, *provided*, that any savings bank in the towns of Putnam, Brooklyn, and Killingly may loan on land located in the county of Providence in the state of Rhode Island; any savings bank in the town of Ridgefield may loan on land located in the county of Westchester in the state of New York; any savings bank in the town of Enfield or in the town of Stafford may loan on land located

in the county of Hampden in the state of Massachusetts; and any savings bank in the town of Stonington may loan on land located in the county of Washington in the state of Rhode Island.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, April 30, 1901.

[House Bill, Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 14.]

CHAPTER 49.

An Act concerning The Connecticut State Firemen's Association.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section one of chapter 221 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby amended by striking out the word "eight," in line fourteen of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten," so that said section as amended shall read as follows: *Whenever* Comptroller shall draw order in favor of person entitled to relief on presentation of proper proofs. any person shall, under the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of The Connecticut State Firemen's Association, be entitled to relief from said association as a fireman injured in the line of duty, or rendered sick by disease contracted while in the said line of duty, or as the widow or child of a fireman killed in the line of his duty, the comptroller shall, upon the delivery to him of proper proofs from said association of the right of such person to relief as aforesaid, draw his order upon the treasurer in favor of the person or persons entitled to such relief, or their legal representative, for the amount to which such person or persons may be entitled as relief as aforesaid; *provided, however,* that the total amount of such orders which may be drawn by the comptroller under the provisions of this act shall not exceed ten thousand dollars in any fiscal year of the state. The line of duty herein specified shall not be construed to mean any duty except actual fire duty, which shall consist of service in the fire department from the time of the fire alarm until the members are dismissed by the company officers at roll call; also any actual duty connected with the fire department when directed to perform the same by some officer in charge; and no part of the state appropriation shall be used in payment of the salary of any officer or agent of said association.

Approved, May 8, 1901.

[House Bill No. 530.]

CHAPTER 50.

An Act repealing an Act concerning Fishing in Black Pond, Woodstock Ponds, Little River, Marlborough Pond, and East Hampton Pond.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Repeal.

Section 2416 of the general statutes and chapter XLIX of the public acts of 1889 concerning fishing in Black pond, Woodstock ponds, Little river, Marlborough pond, and East Hampton pond are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 8, 1901.

[House Bill No. 569.]

CHAPTER 51.

An Act concerning Estimates of State Expenses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Estimates of
state expenses
to be made,
when.

Section 379 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out the word "July," in the seventh line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "October," so that said section when amended shall read as follows: It shall be the duty of the persons mentioned in the next section, on or before the first day of December, in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and biennially thereafter, to make and transmit to the treasurer, estimates of the amount of money required in their respective departments and offices of the state government, for the two fiscal years commencing on the first day of the following October. Such estimates shall be itemized to such an extent and in such manner as may be required by law, and by any rules, instructions, or regulations adopted by the treasurer and secretary.

Approved, May 8, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 314.]

CHAPTER 52.

An Act concerning the Collection of Poll and Military Taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Payment of poll
and military tax,
how enforced.

SECTION 1. When any person shall neglect or refuse to pay any poll or military tax assessed against him, after payment of the same shall have been legally demanded, the tax collector of the town wherein such person resides may prefer his com-

plaint to any justice of the peace residing in said town, or to any city, town, or borough court established within said town, alleging the non-payment of said tax, and such justice of the peace, or such court, shall thereupon cause such delinquent taxpayer to be arrested and brought before such justice or such court, and such justice or such court shall thereupon hear and determine such case, and if no proper or sufficient reason is shown by said delinquent taxpayer why said tax has not been paid, such justice or such court shall order the accused to stand committed to the jail or workhouse in the county until such tax, with the interest thereon and all costs of the proceeding, shall be paid.

SEC. 2. Any person committed to jail under the provisions of this act shall be required to do such work as his physical condition may allow, and shall be discharged when the labor of such person at the rate of one dollar a day shall amount to said fine and costs. Rate allowed while working out tax in prison.

SEC. 3. There shall be allowed each tax collector, for services in causing the arrest of such delinquent taxpayer, two dollars, and the court and officers' fees shall be the same as in criminal cases, and the delinquent shall pay two dollars and twenty-five cents board for each week of his commitment. All of the foregoing expenses shall be taxed as a part of the costs against such delinquent taxpayer.

Approved, May 8, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 221.]

CHAPTER 53.

An Act concerning the Manual and Roll of the General Assembly.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. In the month of December, 1902, and biennially thereafter, the secretary shall prepare a pamphlet containing the constitution of the state, the laws regulating the organization of the general assembly, the rules of each house, the joint rules, a classified list of the rulings of the presiding officers of the senate and house of representatives, and the roll of members-elect of each house, and cause the same to be published for the use of the incoming general assembly, and shall transmit a copy thereof to each senator and representative-elect at least seven days before the convening of the general assembly. Copy to be transmitted to each representative and senator-elect seven days before session begins.

SEC. 2. Section 322 of the general statutes is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 8, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 69.]

CHAPTER 54.

An Act concerning Rape.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Punishment

SECTION 1. Every person who shall commit the crime of rape upon any female of the age of sixteen years or more, or who shall carnally know and abuse any female under the age of sixteen years, shall be imprisoned in the state prison not more than thirty years.

Repeal.

SEC. 2. Chapter CCXXXVI of the public acts of 1895 is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 8, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 134.]

CHAPTER 55.

An Act concerning the Terms of the Superior Court for New London County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Terms and sessions of superior court for New London county.

SECTION 1. Terms of the superior court and sessions thereof for the transaction of civil business only shall be held in New London county, as follows: At New London on the first Tuesday in February and the third Tuesday in September and at Norwich on the fourth Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in November. Terms of said court for the trial of criminal causes only shall be held as follows: At New London on the first Tuesday in September and at Norwich on the first Tuesday in January and the first Tuesday in May.

Repeal.

SEC. 2. So much of chapter CCXXIII of the public acts of 1897 as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 8, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 124.]

CHAPTER 56.

An Act concerning the Commitment of Boys under Ten Years of Age to the Connecticut School for Boys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Boys under ten years not to be committed to Connecticut School for Boys.

No boy under ten years of age shall hereafter be committed to the Connecticut School for Boys except upon conviction of an offense for which the punishment is imprisonment in the state prison.

Approved, May 14, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 100.]

CHAPTER 57.

An Act concerning Commitments to the Connecticut School
for Boys by the United States Courts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened:*

The Connecticut School for Boys may be used under the authority of the United States for the confinement of any boy over the age of ten years and under the age of sixteen years, convicted in the United States courts for the district of Connecticut of any crime or misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, who shall be committed to said school until he shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, unless sooner discharged by the board of trustees of said school; but the expense of supporting and confining any boy so committed shall be paid by the United States.

Connecticut
School for Boys
may be used
under author-
ity of United
States.

Approved, May 14, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 233.]

CHAPTER 58.

An Act concerning the Stealing of Poultry.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened:*

Section 1451 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Every person who shall steal any poultry shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Penalty for
poultry
stealing.

Approved, May 14, 1901.

[House Bill No. 139.]

CHAPTER 59.

An Act concerning Indecent Assaults.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. Every person who shall commit an indecent assault upon another person shall be imprisoned not more than ten years.

Penalty for in-
decent assault.

SEC. 2. The overt act of which said assault consists need not be otherwise described in a complaint on this statute than as an indecent assault, unless the accused shall request the court that it be particularly described in such complaint.

How described
in complaint.

Consent of person assaulted no defence.

SEC. 3. It shall be no defense to a complaint on this statute that the person assaulted shall consent to the act of violence or to the act of indecency.

SEC. 4. This act shall not affect the penalty for sodomy.

Repeal.

SEC. 5. Chapter XII of the public acts of 1893 and chapter 61 of the public acts of 1899 are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 14, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 175.]

CHAPTER 60.

An Act concerning the Burial of Soldiers and Sailors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Burial at state expense of honorably discharged soldier or sailor.

SECTION 1. When any person who served in the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States during the late civil war, or Spanish-American war, or was in the service of the United States since April 21, 1898, at home or abroad, and was honorably discharged therefrom, shall die, or has heretofore died, being at the time of his death a legal resident of this state, or whose service was credited to this state, and not having sufficient estate to pay the necessary expenses of his burial, the state shall pay the sum of thirty-five dollars towards said funeral expenses, and the burial shall be in some cemetery or plot not used exclusively for the burial of the pauper dead. Nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the payment of the sum above named for the burial of any person otherwise entitled to the same on account of said burial being made outside the limits of this state.

Duty of selectmen.

SEC. 2. The selectmen or board of public charities of the town in which such deceased shall have resided, or died, or is buried, shall pay the burial expenses of such deceased person, and upon satisfactory proof by the selectmen or board of public charities, made within six months of the date of death, to the quartermaster-general, of the identity of the deceased, the time and place of his death and burial, and the insufficiency of his estate, and the approval thereof of the quartermaster-general, said sum of thirty-five dollars shall be paid to the selectmen or board of public charities by the comptroller; *provided*, that in cases of death occurring abroad, application may be made under the provisions of this act within six months after the remains of such deceased person shall be brought to this country for interment.

Grave may be marked by headstone.

SEC. 3. When any person who served in the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States during the late civil war, or Spanish-American war, or was in the service of the United

States since April 21, 1898, at home or abroad, and was honorably discharged therefrom, shall die, or has heretofore died, being at the time of his death a legal resident of this state, or whose service was credited to this state, and who is buried in any town in this state, and whose grave is unmarked by a suitable headstone, or is marked by the bronze marker formerly erected by this state, or the marker furnished by the United States government, the quartermaster-general shall, upon proper application made, cause to be erected at such grave a headstone of material and design approved by the governor, marked with the name of the deceased, the date of his death, and his age, if the same be furnished to the quartermaster-general, and the organization to which he belonged. The expenses of such headstone shall not exceed sixteen dollars and shall be paid by the comptroller.

SEC. 4. Whenever any soldier, sailor, or marine, who is borne on the rolls of the soldiers' hospital board of this state shall die, being at the time of his death a resident of this state, and not having sufficient estate to pay the necessary expenses of his burial, such person shall be buried by the said hospital board, and the comptroller shall pay said hospital board the sum of thirty-five dollars towards such funeral expenses upon satisfactory proof by said hospital board, made within six months of the date of death, to the quartermaster-general, of the identity of the deceased, the time and place of his death and burial, and the insufficiency of his estate, and the approval thereof of the quartermaster-general. The burial shall be in some cemetery or plot not used exclusively for the burial of the pauper dead.

Soldiers' hospital board may be reimbursed for burial.

SEC. 5. Upon proof furnished to the quartermaster-general by the soldiers' hospital board that the grave of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine who served in the late civil war, or Spanish-American war, or was in the service of the United States since April 21, 1898, at home or abroad, and who has been buried in the cemetery plot owned by this state in the Spring Grove Cemetery at Darien, is unmarked by a suitable headstone, the quartermaster-general shall cause to be erected at such grave a headstone such as is furnished under the provisions of section three of this act. The expense of such headstone shall not exceed sixteen dollars, and shall be paid by the comptroller.

Erection of stone at Spring Grove Cemetery, Darien.

SEC. 6. If any person who served in the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States during the late civil war, or Spanish-American war, or was in the service of the United States since April 21, 1898, at home or abroad, and was credited to this state, or died during said wars, or said service, of disease or wounds, or was killed in action, died in prison, or was lost at sea, and whose body was never brought home for interment, or who was reported missing in action, and has not been heard from,

Headstone may be erected to soldier not buried in this state.

the quartermaster-general shall, upon proper application with satisfactory proof made by the selectmen or board of public charities of the town of which the deceased was a resident, as to his identity and honorable service, cause to be erected in any cemetery or public place in such town, at a cost to the state of not more than sixteen dollars, a marker or soldier's headstone, having inscribed thereon the name of such soldier, sailor, or marine, the organization to which he belonged, the place of his death, or burial, or when he was reported as missing in action, or lost at sea.

Memorial stone may be erected in memory of several soldiers residing in one town.

SEC. 7. If the selectmen or board of public charities in any town which had as residents several soldiers, sailors, or marines, who were killed or lost as described in section six of this act, and to whose memory markers or headstones have not already been erected, shall prefer a memorial stone with the names of all said soldiers, sailors, or marines inscribed thereon, erected in a public place or cemetery in such town, the quartermaster-general shall cause such a suitable memorial to be erected in such town, which memorial shall be of such design and material and of such cost as shall be determined by the governor and quartermaster-general. If any town, organization, or persons shall contribute toward the erection of such memorial, the location of the same shall be determined by the governor and quartermaster-general, and a committee of two persons appointed by the town, organization, or individuals making such contribution.

Repeal.

SEC. 8. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, May 14, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 558.]

CHAPTER 61.

An Act relating to Registration of Voters in New Haven and Danbury who are Inmates of the Almshouses in said Towns.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Registration as voters of inmates of almshouses in New Haven and Danbury.

All electors entitled to vote at any election in the cities or towns of New Haven and Danbury, who are inmates of the almshouses in either of said places, except the paid employes of said municipalities at said almshouses, shall be registered on the list of electors for and vote as residents of their last place of registration in said towns prior to becoming inmates of said almshouses.

Approved, May 14, 1901.

[House Bill No. 570.]

CHAPTER 62.

An Act concerning Taxation and the Appointment of a Tax Commissioner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The governor shall, on or before the first day of June, 1901, and quadrennially thereafter, nominate, and, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a tax commissioner, who shall hold office for four years from the first day of July in the year in which he is appointed, unless sooner removed by the governor for cause; and the governor shall fill any vacancy occurring during said term for the unexpired portion thereof.

Appointment of
tax commis-
sioner.

SEC. 2. Said tax commissioner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take the oath by law provided for executive and judicial officers; and in the performance of his duties he shall have power to administer oaths to any person.

Oath of tax
commissioner.

SEC. 3. Said tax commissioner shall visit the towns in this state and inquire into the manner in which the laws relating to listing and assessment of property taxable therein are executed by the assessors and boards of relief, and whether all persons and property taxable in such towns are, in fact, justly assessed and taxed and whether all taxes which are due and collectible are, in fact, collected; and for the purpose of such inquiry he shall have power to summon any persons in such towns before him, and examine them under oath, and to compel the attendance of any such witnesses, and the production of books and papers, by suitable process. No such witness shall be excused from testifying or from producing books or papers on the ground that such testimony or the production of such books or papers will tend to incriminate him, but such evidence or production of books or papers shall not be used in any criminal proceedings against him. If any person disobeys such process, or, having appeared in obedience thereto, refuses to answer any question put to him by said commissioner, said commissioner may apply in writing to any judge of the superior court, setting forth such disobedience to process or refusal to answer, and said judge shall thereupon cause such person to come before him and shall inquire into the facts set forth in such application, and may thereupon commit such person to jail until he shall comply with the provisions of this section.

Duties of tax
commissioner.

SEC. 4. Said tax commissioner shall be a member of the board of equalization, and shall annually report to said board the result of his official inquiries. He shall also make a biennial report to the general assembly, in which he shall mention any im-

Tax commis-
sioner to be
member of
board of equal-
ization.

perfections in the laws as to taxation, or in their execution, which he may think proper to bring to the notice of the general assembly, and from time to time may suggest any further statutory provisions which he may deem desirable.

Salary.

SEC. 5. Said tax commissioner shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and also his traveling and incidental expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of his duties, his account for the same being first audited and allowed by the comptroller.

Tax commissioner may summon witnesses.

SEC. 6. The mode of summoning witnesses before said tax commissioner shall be the same as is practiced by justices of the peace in summoning witnesses, in the trial of civil actions, and all fees and mileage due witnesses, or for the service of subpoena, or capias, issued by said commissioner, or by a judge of the superior court upon the application of said commissioner, shall be paid by him and allowed him as part of his incidental expenses.

Approved, May 14, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 159.]

CHAPTER 63.

An Act concerning Appeals from Justices of the Peace.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appeals from justices of the peace.

SECTION 1. The provisions of section 683 of the general statutes as amended by section two of chapter CXCVI of the public acts of 1897 shall apply to all civil actions brought before a justice of the peace under any general statute, municipal charter, by-law, ordinance, or special law, except actions of summary process.

Repeal.

SEC. 2. Chapter 184 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, May 14, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 87.]

CHAPTER 64.

An Act concerning the Middlesex County and Hartford County Law Library Associations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appropriation for Middlesex county law library.

SECTION 1. The county commissioners of Middlesex county shall annually, in the month of January, draw their order upon the county treasurer, payable to the Middlesex County Law

Library Association, for the sum of three hundred dollars, the same to be applied to maintain and enlarge such library for the use of the courts and citizens.

SEC. 2. The county commissioners of Hartford county shall annually, in the month of January, draw their order upon the county treasurer, payable to the Hartford County Law Library Association, for the sum of six hundred dollars, the same to be applied to maintain and enlarge such library for the use of the courts and citizens.

Appropriation for Hartford county law library.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Approved, May 14, 1901.

[House Bill No. 182.]

CHAPTER 65.

An Act concerning the Establishment of State Game Preserves.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The commissioners of fisheries and game shall have power to establish state game preserves, and to that end may, in the name of and for the use of the state, lease for the term of either twenty-five or fifty years, tracts of woodland in this state suitable for the propagation and preservation of game and game birds; said tracts shall contain not less than fifty and not more than three hundred acres, and shall during the term of said lease be and remain state game preserves.

Commissioners of fish and game may establish game preserves.

SEC. 2. Said commissioners may lease any tract of woodland pursuant to the provisions of this act, which in their judgment is adapted to the propagation and preservation of game and game birds, and shall, upon the petition of five resident land owners of any town so to do, lease such tract of woodland as may be particularly described in said petition; *provided*, such woodland can be leased upon the terms of this act; and *provided*, also, that not more than two state game preserves shall have been previously established in such town.

May lease woodland.

SEC. 3. The owners of the fee of such tracts of woodland as may be leased under the provisions of this act, their heirs, executors, and administrators, may alienate, use, and enjoy such lands for all purposes, except the taking, capturing, or killing of game or game birds, as fully as if said lease had not been made.

Use of land by owners in fee.

SEC. 4. Said commissioners, in leasing any tract of woodland for a state game preserve, may include in said lease any piece of open land connected therewith, which in their judgment is necessary and essential to the propagation and preservation of game and game birds in such state game preserve.

Open lands may be leased, when.

Lease, contents
and execution.

SEC. 5. Said leases shall contain the usual covenants, a particular and detailed description by metes and bounds of the tract or tracts included therein, and the number of acres of each lessor, and when duly executed shall be recorded in the land records of the town in which the land described therein is situated, and the proof of such record, upon the trial of any person for a violation of the provisions of this act, shall be proof that the entrance upon the state game preserve was knowingly made.

Payment not to
exceed five
dollars.

SEC. 6. The state shall pay to the lessor of any state game preserve, and to the lessor of any part thereof, a sum not to exceed five dollars in full payment for the restrictions imposed upon said land by said lease under the provisions of this act.

Posting of
notices on game
preserves.

SEC. 7. The said commissioners shall, during the period when hunting game and game birds is permitted by the laws of this state, cause notices to be posted along the boundary lines of each state game preserve forbidding entrance therein; said notices to be posted at such places, and at such distances apart as will in their judgment fairly warn all persons from entering upon such game preserve; but the failure to post such notices, or a removal or destruction of such notices after they have been posted, shall not be a defense in prosecutions under the provisions of this act, when the lease of such state game preserve shall have been duly executed and recorded as herein provided.

Trapping, etc.,
prohibited on
game preserves.

SEC. 8. The taking, trapping, snaring, or killing of game or game birds in any state game preserve, at any time, is hereby prohibited.

Hunting foxes,
etc., on game
preserve.

SEC. 9. It shall be lawful during the closed season, but at no other time, to hunt, kill, or trap foxes, skunks, raccoons, wild cats, minks, weasels, hawks, and owls in any state game preserve. Any person who shall enter upon any state game preserve for any of the purposes specified in this section and shall trap, snare, or kill any ruffed grouse called partridge, quail, woodcock, pheasant, squirrel, hare or rabbit, or deer, or shall injure the nests, eggs, or young of any ruffed grouse called partridge, quail, woodcock, or pheasant, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars.

Penalty for
hunting on
game preserve.

SEC. 10. Any person who shall at any time enter upon any state game preserve to hunt, trap, snare, net, pursue, kill, or destroy, or attempt to kill any ruffed grouse called partridge, quail, woodcock, pheasant, squirrel, hare or rabbit, or deer, and any person who shall at any time in any state game preserve hunt, trap, snare, net, pursue, kill, or destroy any ruffed grouse called partridge, quail, woodcock, pheasant, squirrel, hare or rabbit, or deer, and any person who shall at any time enter upon any state game preserve to destroy or remove from the nests of any of the birds aforesaid any egg of such birds, or who shall destroy

the nests or eggs of such birds, shall be fined not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars. The detection of any person with a gun, trap, or snare upon any state game preserve, during the open season, shall be presumptive evidence of a violation of this section.

SEC. 11. In case of conviction under any of the provisions of this act, one-half of the fine imposed by the court shall be paid to the informer. One-half of fine to be paid to informer.

SEC. 12. All the powers conferred and duties imposed upon said commissioners of fisheries and game and the fish and game wardens by the laws of this state, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are made a part hereof, and may be exercised and discharged by said commissioners and wardens relative to said state game preserves. Powers of commissioners of fisheries and game and wardens.

SEC. 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Repeal.

Approved, May 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 368.]

CHAPTER 66.

An Act relating to Damages Caused by the Change of Grade of a Highway.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 2703 of the general statutes as amended by chapter CCXI of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: When the owner of land adjoining a public highway, or of any interest in such land, shall sustain special damage or receive special benefits to his property by reason of any change in the grade of such highway, or by reason of excavations in such highway, made in the process of repairing the same by the town, city, or borough in which said highway may be situated, or by any corporation whether acting by authority or direction of the railroad commissioners or otherwise, such town, city, borough, or corporation shall be liable to pay to such owner the amount of such special damage, and shall be entitled to receive from him the amount or value of such special benefits, to be ascertained in the manner provided for ascertaining damages and benefits occasioned by laying out or altering highways. Whenever special benefits shall be finally assessed and established concerning any lands or interests therein, under the foregoing provisions, such town, city, borough, or corporation shall have a lien upon the lands concerning or upon which they are so Assessment of benefits and damages caused by change of grade of highway.

assessed, to be established and enforced in the manner provided for establishing and enforcing liens for benefits occasioned by public works in the town, city, or borough in which such highway is situated.

Approved, May 17, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 61.]

CHAPTER 67.

An Act requiring Street Railway Companies to File Maps of their Lines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Street railway companies shall file maps.

SECTION 1. Every company owning or operating a street railway within the limits of this state, shall, on or before the thirtieth day of September, 1901, file in the office of the railroad commissioners, a map or plan of the road or roads constructed and owned or operated by it on the thirtieth day of June next preceding, and, on or before the thirtieth day of September annually thereafter, every street railway company shall file in the office of said commissioners a map or plan of all roads constructed by it during the year ending on the thirtieth day of June next preceding. Said map or plan shall be drawn upon sheets of the state topographical map of Connecticut, or, if required by the railroad commissioners, upon such other map as shall be designated by said commissioners, and the route or routes operated by such company shall be shown thereon by black lines indicating single track lines, and double tracks shall in all cases be indicated by red lines. Said maps or plans shall in all cases be drawn to the approval of the railroad commissioners, and said commissioners shall furnish the sheets of said state topographical map at cost to all street railway companies applying for the same.

Railroad commissioners to make maps showing street railways.

SEC. 2. The railroad commissioners shall make or cause to be made, from the maps or plans first required to be filed by this act, a general map or atlas of the state, showing thereon all street railway lines as the same shall appear upon the maps or plans so filed, and shall, from time to time, revise such map or atlas so that the same shall show the lines of street railway in operation in this state.

Penalty.

SEC. 3. Every corporation violating the provisions of section one of this act shall forfeit and pay to the state fifty dollars for each such violation.

Approved, May 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 186.]

CHAPTER 68.

An Act to Regulate the Employment of Laborers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. No contractor, foreman, superintendent, or supervisor of labor shall, while giving or contracting to furnish employment to any person or persons, exact or receive any pay, fee, reward, or voluntary contribution from such person or persons for furnishing such employment. No contractor, etc., shall receive fee from person employed.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall violate any provision of the preceding section shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both. Penalty.

SEC. 3. Every person and every agent of any firm or corporation who shall keep, maintain, or have the charge of any lodging-house, shanty, tent, or other structure used or intended to be used as a boarding-house, lodging-place, or place of abode for the laborers employed by such person or agent, shall, within seventy-two hours after any such place shall have been occupied for such purpose or purposes, notify the local health officer of the town, city, or borough in which such place is situated, and request him to inspect the same. Such health officer shall, within a reasonable time thereafter, not exceeding five days, inspect such premises, and shall have power to order and direct such alterations or changes in the arrangements and details and provisions for the sanitation of such premises, or to forbid the use of the same altogether, as he shall under the circumstances judge will properly protect the health of the inmates. Inspection of lodging-house.

SEC. 4. Every person or the agent of any firm or corporation who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this act, or shall refuse to comply with the orders of the health officer in relation thereto, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars. Penalty.

SEC. 5. Every person or agent of any corporation employing laborers, who also is engaged in selling such laborers any goods or merchandise, who shall charge or exact for the articles so sold a greater sum or amount than a reasonable price for such articles in the town or city where said sales are made, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars for each sale of each separate article so made as aforesaid. Agent of corporation not to overcharge laborers.

Approved, May 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 100.]

CHAPTER 69.

An Act regulating the Speed of Motor Vehicles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Speed of motor vehicles not to exceed fifteen miles per hour.

SECTION 1. No motor vehicle shall be run on any highway or public place outside the limits of a city at a speed to exceed fifteen miles an hour, and no such vehicle shall, on any highway or public place within the limits of any city, be run at a speed to exceed twelve miles an hour.

Person in charge to reduce speed at crossing or on meeting horse.

SEC. 2. Upon approaching a crossing of intersecting streets or roads, the person having charge of the power of such vehicle shall have such vehicle under control, and shall reduce the speed of such vehicle until said crossing of such street or road shall have been passed. Upon meeting or passing any vehicle drawn by a horse, the person having charge of the power of such motor vehicle shall reduce its speed, and if the horse drawing said vehicle appears to be frightened, the person in charge of said motor vehicle shall cause said motor vehicle to come to a stop.

"Motor vehicle" defined.

SEC. 3. Wherever the term "motor vehicle" is used in this act, it shall include all vehicles propelled by any power other than muscular, excepting the cars of electric and steam railways and other motor vehicles running only upon rails or tracks.

City, etc., not to make ordinance respecting speed of motor vehicle.

SEC. 4. No city, town, or borough shall have any power to make any ordinance, by-law, or resolution respecting the speed of motor vehicles, and no ordinance, by-law, or resolution heretofore or hereafter made by any city, town, or borough in respect to motor vehicles shall have any force or effect.

Permits for greater speed.

SEC. 5. The mayor of any city, the selectmen of any town, or the warden of any borough, may, upon any special occasion, or whenever in their judgment it may be deemed advisable, grant permits to any person or persons or to the public to run such motor vehicles during a specified time or until such permit is revoked, upon specified portions of the public ways or highways of such city, town, or borough at any rate of speed and may annex such other reasonable conditions to such permits as they may deem proper.

Penalty.

SEC. 6. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars for each offense.

Approved, May 21, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 328.]

CHAPTER 70.

An Act concerning the Election of an Alumni Trustee of The Connecticut Agricultural College.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. There shall be a trustee of The Connecticut Agricultural College in addition to those now provided by law, to be known as the alumni trustee, who shall be a graduate of the institution of at least five years standing, and who shall be elected at the college during commencement week, for a term of two years from July first next succeeding his election, by the graduates of said institution. The election shall be under the supervision of a canvassing board, to consist of three members; one appointed by the board of trustees, one by the alumni association of the college, and one to be selected by the two aforesaid, and to be so conducted that all graduates shall have opportunity to vote therein by signed ballots deposited personally or by letter.

Alumni trustee
of Connecticut
Agricultural
College.

SEC. 2. Section three of chapter 169 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 21, 1901.

[House Bill No. 41.]

CHAPTER 71.

An Act concerning the Election of Assessors in the Town of Essex.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The town of Essex at its annual town meeting in the year 1901, and annually thereafter, shall elect two assessors, who shall hold office for the term of one year from the day of their election and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

Term of office
of assessors of
Essex.

SEC. 2. The terms of office of the present assessors of the town of Essex shall expire on the first Monday of October, 1901.

Term of office
of present
assessors.

SEC. 3. Chapter LI of the public acts of 1895 is hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Approved, May 21, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 50.]

CHAPTER 72.

An Act concerning Terms of the Supreme Court of Errors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Terms of su-
preme court.

SECTION 1. Terms of the supreme court of errors for the trial of causes pending therein shall be held annually at the following places and times: In the first judicial district, which is composed of Hartford, Tolland, Windham, Litchfield, and Middlesex counties, at Hartford, on the first Tuesdays of October, January, March, and May. The clerk of the superior court for Hartford county shall keep a docket, upon which all appeals to be heard by the supreme court of errors in said district in each term thereof shall be entered in the following order: first, appeals from Windham county; second, appeals from Middlesex county; third, appeals from Tolland county; fourth, appeals from Litchfield county; fifth, appeals from Hartford county; sixth, appeals transferred by consent from other judicial districts or counties, and said court shall make assignments by days of causes upon such docket, as it may see fit. Other terms of said court for the trial of causes pending therein shall be held annually as follows: in the second judicial district, which is composed of the county of New London, at Norwich, on the last Tuesday of April and the third Tuesday of October; in the third judicial district, which is composed of the counties of New Haven and Fairfield, at New Haven, on the third Tuesday of January and the first Tuesday of June; at Bridgeport, on the second Tuesday of April and the fourth Tuesday of October. The clerk of the superior court for New Haven county shall keep a docket upon which all appeals to be heard by the supreme court of errors in New Haven shall be entered in the following order: first, appeals from Fairfield county; second, appeals from New Haven county. The clerk of the superior court for Fairfield county shall keep a docket upon which all appeals to be heard by the supreme court of errors in Bridgeport shall be entered in the following order: first, appeals from New Haven county; second, appeals from Fairfield county.

Repeal.

SEC. 2. Chapter CXLI of the public acts of 1889 is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 21, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 74.]

CHAPTER 73.

An Act amending an Act to Promote the Establishment and Improvement of Public Libraries and School Libraries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section eight of chapter CLXXVIII of the public acts of 1893, as amended by chapter XXIV of the public acts of 1895, is hereby amended to read as follows: No member of said library committee shall receive any compensation for his services as such member, but the committee may expend a sum not exceeding seven hundred and fifty dollars annually for clerical assistance and incidental and necessary expenses incurred in the discharge of its duties.

Member of library committee not to receive compensation for services.

Approved, May 21, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 469.]

CHAPTER 74.

An Act concerning the Sale of Game Birds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. For a period of two years after the passage of this act, no person shall sell, or have in his possession with intent to sell or exchange, any ruffed grouse called partridge, quail, or woodcock.

Sale of game birds forbidden.

SEC. 2. The sale, or keeping with intent to sell, of any of such birds shall be deemed a separate offense.

What constitutes separate offense.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Penalty.

Approved, May 21, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 480.]

CHAPTER 75.

An Act providing for a Bounty on Foxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Whoever shall kill a wild fox within this state shall be entitled to receive one dollar from the treasurer of the

Bounty.

town within which such fox was killed, to be paid from the funds of the town; *provided*, that the person killing such fox shall, within five days after he kills the fox, deliver to such treasurer the skin of such fox with the skull attached, together with an affidavit, satisfactory to such treasurer, stating when and where such fox was killed.

Town treasurer
to detach skull
from skin and
destroy it.

SEC. 2. Upon receipt of a skin, as provided in the preceding section, the town treasurer shall detach the skull from the skin and destroy the skull; and no bounty shall be paid in case the skull has been detached from the skin before being presented to the town treasurer; and any person making a false affidavit to secure a bounty under this act shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term of not less than six months.

Skin to be
returned to
person claiming
bounty.

SEC. 3. The skin of any fox presented for a bounty under the provisions of this act shall, after the skull has been detached, be returned to the person claiming the bounty.

Town treasurer
to keep account
of money paid
as bounty.

SEC. 4. Each town treasurer who pays any bounty as provided in this act shall keep an accurate account of the money so paid, and shall, annually, in the month of May, forward to the comptroller of this state a sworn statement of the sum so paid, and the comptroller shall thereupon draw his order on the treasurer of the state in favor of such town treasurer for a sum equal to the amount paid by such town for such bounties during the preceding year, together with a fee of fifteen cents for each bounty paid, which fee shall be for the use of the town treasurer.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[House Bill No. 583.]

CHAPTER 76.

An Act concerning an Extension of the Season for Taking Alewives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Commissioners
of fisheries and
game may ex-
tend season for
taking alewives.

SECTION 1. The commissioners of fisheries and game shall have authority to extend the season for taking alewives to the first day of June in any year when, owing to the lateness of the season, or high water, such action shall seem proper to said commissioners.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 83.]

CHAPTER 77.

An Act concerning the Number of Judges of the Superior Court.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter CXCIV of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended by inserting the word "fourteen" in place of the word "thirteen," in the first line of said section, so that said section when amended shall read as follows: The superior court shall consist of fourteen judges, including the judges of the supreme court of errors, appointed by the general assembly, upon the nomination of the governor.

Providing for
fourteen
superior court
judges.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 51.]

CHAPTER 78.

An Act concerning Indeterminate Sentences.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. When any person shall for an offense hereafter committed be sentenced to the state prison, otherwise than for life or in connection with a sentence of execution for a capital offense, the court imposing the sentence shall not fix a definite term of imprisonment, but shall establish a maximum and minimum term for which said convict may be held in said prison. The maximum term shall not be longer than the maximum term of imprisonment prescribed by law as a penalty for such offense, and the minimum term shall not be less than one year; *provided, however,* that, when any person so sentenced shall have twice before been convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned in a state prison or penitentiary, the court shall sentence said person to a maximum of thirty years; and *provided further,* that in case a person is sentenced to the state prison for two or more separate offences, where the term of imprisonment for a second or further term is ordered to begin at the expiration of the first and each succeeding term of sentence named in the warrant of commitment, the court imposing said sentences shall name no minimum term of imprisonment except under the first sentence, and the several

Indeterminate
sentence.

maximum terms shall, for the purposes of this act, be construed as one continuous term of imprisonment.

Parole.

SEC. 2. Any person so sentenced to the state prison, after having been in confinement within said prison for a period not less than said minimum term, may be allowed to go at large on parole in the discretion of a majority of the board of directors of said prison and the warden thereof acting as a board of parole, if in their judgment said prisoner will lead an orderly life if set at liberty.

Rules and regulations concerning parole.

SEC. 3. Authority is hereby conferred upon said board of parole to establish such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary, upon which such convict may go upon parole, and to enforce such rules and regulations, and to re-take and re-imprison any convict upon parole, for any reason that shall seem sufficient to said board of parole.

Re-arrest.

SEC. 4. The request of said board of parole, or of any person authorized by the rules of said board, shall be sufficient warrant to authorize any officer of said prison, or any officer authorized by law to serve criminal process within this state, to return any convict on parole into actual custody; and it shall be the duty of police officers, constables, and sheriffs to arrest and hold any paroled convict when so requested, without any written warrant, and, for the performance of said duty, the officer performing the same, except officers of said prison, shall be paid by the board of directors of said prison, out of the prison funds, such reasonable compensation as is provided by law for similar services in other cases.

May be again paroled.

SEC. 5. Any paroled convict, who shall be returned to said prison for violation of his parole, may be retained in said prison for a period equal to the unexpired term of his sentence at the date of the request or order for his return, or may be again paroled by said board of parole.

Discharge of paroled prisoner.

SEC. 6. If it shall appear to said board of parole that any convict on parole will continue to lead an orderly life, then said board by a unanimous vote of all the members present at any regular meeting thereof may declare said convict discharged from said prison, and shall deliver to him a written certificate to that effect under the seal of the board of prison directors and signed by its secretary and by the warden.

Employment of paroled or discharged prisoner.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Connecticut Prison Association and of said board of parole to make all reasonable efforts to secure employment for any convict paroled or discharged.

Power of board of pardons.

SEC. 8. The power of the board of pardons to grant paroles is hereby limited to cases of convicts now in the state prison, or who shall be confined therein for offenses committed prior to the time this act shall take effect.

SEC. 9. Section 1644 of the general statutes is hereby re-^{Repeal.}
pealed.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall be deemed to repeal sections 1634, 3341, or 1692 of the general statutes.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 272.]

CHAPTER 79.

An Act concerning the Employment of Stenographers in Courts of Common Pleas and the District Court of Waterbury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. In the trial of any case in any court of common pleas or the district court of Waterbury, the judge thereof may and, upon the written application of either party to any case in such court, filed with the clerk of such court on or before the date when said case is assigned for trial, shall call in a disinterested person who is competent to act, as the official stenographer of such court. Said stenographer shall be duly sworn, and should necessity require, shall employ competent assistants to act for him in such court, who shall also be sworn.

Judge may call in competent person as official stenographer.

SEC. 2. Said stenographer, or his assistant, when acting in the court of common pleas or the district court of Waterbury, shall have all the powers, and be subject to the same rules and duties, and his official notes shall have the same weight as evidence, and be taken and kept and transcribed in the same manner, *mutatis mutandis*, as if taken by the official stenographer of the superior court.

Powers of stenographer

SEC. 3. The compensation of said stenographer while acting in said court of common pleas or in the district court of Waterbury shall be at the same rate as that now provided by law for the official stenographer of the superior court, and shall be taxed by the judge of said court of common pleas or the district court of Waterbury as a part of the expense of conducting such court, and paid out of the appropriation made for the purpose of paying the expenses of such court for the then current year.

Compensation to be at same rate as in superior court.

SEC. 4. Sections 737, 738, and 739 of the general statutes and sections five and six of chapter CXCVI of the public acts of 1897 are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 125.]

CHAPTER 80.

An Act concerning Mechanics' Liens.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Mechanics'
liens.

Section 3020 of the general statutes, as amended by chapter 121 of the public acts of 1899, is hereby amended to read as follows: No other person than the original contractor for the construction, raising, removal, or repairing of the building, or a sub-contractor, whose contract with such original contractor is in writing, and has been assented to in writing by the other party to such original contract, shall be entitled to claim any such lien, unless he shall, within sixty days from the time he shall have ceased to furnish materials or render services for such construction, raising, removal, or repairing, give written notice to the owner of such building that he has so commenced to furnish materials or render services, and intends to claim a lien therefor on said building; which shall be served upon said owner, if he resides in the same town in which said building is being erected, raised, removed, or repaired, by any indifferent person, by leaving with him or at his usual place of abode a true and attested copy thereof; and if said owner does not reside in said town, but has a known agent therein, such notice may be so served upon said agent, otherwise it may be served by any indifferent person, by depositing in the post-office, in the town in which the claimant resides, postage paid, a true and attested copy of said notice, directed to such owner at the place where he resides; and where there shall be two or more owners, notice to one of them, if given as provided in this section, shall be deemed notice to all; and said notice with the return of the person who served it endorsed thereon shall be returned to the original maker thereof within said period of sixty days. No sub-contractor, with or without a written contract complying with the provisions of this section, and no person who furnishes material or renders services by virtue of a contract with the original contractor or with any sub-contractor, shall be required to obtain an agreement with, or the consent of, the owner of the land, as provided in section 3018 of the general statutes, to enable him to claim a lien under this section.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 71.]

CHAPTER 81.

An Act concerning the Study of Physiology and Hygiene.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The effects of alcohol and narcotics on health, and especially on character, shall be taught in connection with hygiene, as a regular branch of study, to all pupils above the third grade in all graded public schools except public high schools. Physiology and hygiene to be taught in graded schools.

SEC. 2. Suitable text-books of physiology and hygiene, which explain the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human system, shall be used in grades above the fifth in all graded public schools except public high schools. Text-books.

SEC. 3. The provisions of sections one and two of this act shall apply, in ungraded public schools, to classes corresponding to the grades designated in said sections. Teaching in ungraded schools.

SEC. 4. All normal schools and teachers' training schools shall give instruction in the subjects prescribed in section one of this act and in the best methods of teaching such subjects. Physiology and hygiene to be taught in normal schools.

SEC. 5. No certificate to teach in grades above the third shall be granted to any person who has not passed a satisfactory examination in the subjects prescribed in section one of this act. Certificates.

SEC. 6. If it shall be satisfactorily proven to the comptroller that any town or district, having pupils above the third grade, has failed to meet the requirements of this act, such failure shall be deemed sufficient cause for withholding, in whole or in part, school dividends which such town or district would otherwise be entitled to receive. School dividends may be withheld from schools not complying with this act.

SEC. 7. Chapter CLVII of the public acts of 1893 and sections 2100 and 2141 of the general statutes are hereby repealed. Repeal.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 223.]

CHAPTER 82.

An Act concerning the Enumeration of Children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 2224 of the general statutes as amended by chapter XXVI of the public acts of 1889 and by chapter L of the public acts of 1897 is hereby amended to read as follows: Enumeration of school children.

The committee of each school district or, if they fail or are unable to do so, the clerk shall annually in October ascertain the name and age of every person over four and under sixteen years of age who shall belong to such district, on the first Monday of said month, and the place, year, and month when such persons last attended school, together with the name of the parents, guardians, or the employers of such persons, and return the same to the school visitors of the town to which such district belongs, on or before the twentieth day of October; and, in making such enumeration, children temporarily residing in one district but having parents or guardians residing in another shall be enumerated only as belonging to the latter district. For making such enumeration the committee or clerk of the district shall receive one dollar, and in addition thereto three cents for each child enumerated in excess of fifty, and the cost of said enumeration shall be paid from the amount appropriated by the town for the support of schools in said district. If the return of enumeration is not made to the board of school visitors on or before said twentieth day of October, one of the school visitors or a person duly appointed by the board of school visitors shall make a complete enumeration before the first day of November next following and return it to said school visitors, and shall receive therefor a sum not to exceed five cents for each child so enumerated.

Enumeration to be made on or before October 20th.

Sec. 2. Each town school committee and board of education, or a person duly appointed by such town school committee or board of education, shall make a complete enumeration of children as provided in section one of this act on or before the twentieth day of October in each year, and the person making such enumeration shall receive a sum not to exceed five cents for each child enumerated.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 260.]

CHAPTER 83.

An Act concerning the Regulation and Inspection of Bake Shops.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Bake shops required to be kept in good sanitary condition.

SECTION 1. All buildings or rooms occupied as biscuit, bread, or cake bakeries shall be drained and plumbed in a manner conducive to the proper healthful and sanitary condition thereof, and constructed with air shafts and windows or ventilating pipes, sufficient to insure ventilation, as the inspector of factories shall direct; and no cellar or basement, not now used as a bakery, shall hereafter be used and occupied as a bakery, and a cellar

heretofore occupied as a bakery shall, when once closed, not be reopened for use as a bakery.

SEC. 2. Every such bakery shall be provided with a proper wash room and water-closet or closets, apart from the bake room or rooms where the manufacturing of such food products is conducted; and no water-closet, earth-closet, privy, or ash pit shall be within or communicate directly with a bake shop.

To be provided with wash rooms and water-closets.

SEC. 3. Every room used for the manufacture of flour or meal food shall be at least eight feet in height; the side walls of such rooms shall be plastered or wainscoted, the ceiling plastered or ceiled with lumber or metal, and, if required by the inspector of factories, shall be whitewashed at least once in three months; the furniture and utensils of such room shall be so arranged as to be easily moved in order that the furniture and floor may at all times be kept in proper healthful sanitary condition.

Height and construction.

SEC. 4. The manufactured flour or meal food products shall be kept in perfectly dry and airy rooms, so arranged that the floors, shelves, and all other facilities for storing the same can be easily and perfectly cleaned.

Manufactured product to be kept in dry and airy rooms.

SEC. 5. The sleeping places for persons employed in a bakery shall be kept separate from the room or rooms where flour or meal food products are manufactured or stored.

Sleeping places of employees.

SEC. 6. After an inspection of a bakery has been made by the inspector of factories and it is found to conform to the provisions of this act, said inspector may issue a certificate to the owner or operator of such bakery, that it is conducted in compliance with all the provisions of this act; but where orders are issued by said inspector to improve the condition of a bakery, no such certificate shall be issued until such order and the provisions of this act shall have been complied with.

Certificate of inspection.

SEC. 7. The owner, agent, or lessee of any property affected by the provisions of this act, shall, within thirty days after the service of notice upon him of an order issued by the inspector of factories requiring any alterations to be made in or upon such premises, comply therewith, or cease to use or allow the use of such premises as a bake shop; such notice shall be in writing and may be served upon such owner, agent, or lessee, either personally or by mail, and a notice by registered letter, postage prepaid, mailed to the last known address of such owner, agent, or lessee shall be deemed sufficient for the purposes of this act.

Notice of alterations.

SEC. 8. Any person who violates the provisions of this act or refuses to comply with any requirement of the inspector of factories, as provided herein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for the first offense; shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than ten days for the second offense; and shall be fined not less than two

Penalty.

hundred dollars and imprisoned not more than thirty days for the third offense.

Persons suffering from certain diseases not to be employed in bake shops.

SEC. 9. No employer shall require, permit, or suffer any person to work in his bake shop who is affected with pulmonary tuberculosis, or with scrofulous diseases, or with any venereal diseases, or with any communicable skin affection, and every employer is hereby required to maintain himself and his employes in a clean and a sanitary condition while engaged in the manufacture, handling, or sale of such food products.

Repeal.

SEC. 10. Chapter CLXXIV of the public acts of 1897 and chapter 140 of the public acts of 1899 are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 536.]

CHAPTER 84.

An Act concerning the Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Examination may be conducted through interpreter.

Any of the examining committees provided for in section seven of chapter CLVIII of the public acts of 1893 shall, when requested by an applicant, for a certificate permitting said applicant to practice midwifery, if said applicant does not understand the English language, conduct the examination through an interpreter of the language which the applicant understands. Said interpreter shall be furnished and paid by the applicant, and shall furnish the committee conducting the examination satisfactory proof of his ability correctly to translate the language of the applicant into English. Whenever such applicant shall have satisfactorily passed an examination so conducted, a certificate of registration shall be issued as provided in said act.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 66.]

CHAPTER 85.

An Act concerning the Election of Assessors in the Town of Norwalk.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Three assessors to be elected in 1901.

SECTION 1. At the annual town meeting for the election of officers to be held in the town of Norwalk on the first Monday of

October, 1901, three assessors shall be elected in the manner now by law provided. The term of office of the person receiving the highest number of votes for assessor at said election shall be three years from and after the day of his election; the term of office of the person receiving the second highest number of votes for assessor at said election shall be two years from and after the day of his election; and the term of office of the person receiving the third highest number of votes for assessor at said election shall be one year from and after the day of his election. In the event that any two of the persons elected assessors at said election shall receive the same number of votes, the selectmen of said town shall determine which of said two persons shall have the longer term, and the other shall hold the shorter term.

SEC. 2. At the annual town meeting for the election of town officers to be held in the town of Norwalk on the first Monday of October, 1902, and annually thereafter, one assessor for said town shall be elected in the manner now by law provided, who shall hold office for the term of three years from and after the day of his election. One assessor to be elected annually after 1901.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[House Bill No. 97.]

CHAPTER 86.

An Act concerning Courts of Common Pleas and the District Court of Waterbury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Process in civil actions brought to the court of common pleas shall be made returnable on the first Tuesday of any month, except July and August, but such process may be made returnable to the court of common pleas in New Haven county and to the district court of Waterbury on the first Tuesday of any month; *provided*, that service be completed at least twelve days inclusive before such return day, and every process shall be made returnable to the next return day or the next but one to which it can be made so returnable. Process returnable, when.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Repeal.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 71.]

CHAPTER 87.

An Act concerning the Appointment of Notaries Public.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Notaries public,
commission,
and powers.

SECTION 1. Section 288 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The governor may appoint and commission a convenient number of notaries public, each of whom shall hold office from the date of his commission and for a period of two years from the first day of February of the year in which he shall be commissioned, unless his commission shall be sooner revoked by the governor; and any notary public may exercise his functions at any place in this state. Every person appointed a notary public shall pay to the executive secretary the sum of one dollar, one quarter of which shall be paid by him into the treasury of the state, and one quarter to the executive clerk.

Certain applica-
tions to be in
writing.

SEC. 2. All applications for appointment to the office of notary public, except when made by attorneys-at-law or commissioners of the superior court, shall be in writing and upon such forms of application as shall be furnished by the executive secretary.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 11.]

CHAPTER 88.

An Act relating to the Filing of Opinions of the Supreme Court and the Clerical Expenses of the Reporter.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Reporter of
judicial
decisions to file
copy of opinion.

SECTION 1. A certified copy of the opinion of the supreme court of errors in every cause determined by it shall be filed by the reporter of judicial decisions, within two weeks after he shall have received such opinion, with the clerk of the court whence said cause proceeded to the supreme court of errors, and with the assistant clerk of said court, provided the offices of said clerk and assistant clerk are in different towns, to be kept in said offices for the use of the judges of that court and of others having occasion to examine the same.

Clerical
expenses to be
paid by the
state.

SEC. 2. The reporter shall receive no fees for preparing and filing such copies, but the clerical expenses of his office to the amount of one thousand dollars a year shall be paid by the state in equal monthly payments.

SEC. 3. Chapter CXCV of the public acts of 1895 and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[House Bill No. 391.]

CHAPTER 89.

An Act relating to Appeals from Decisions of Courts setting aside Verdicts of Juries as against Evidence.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section twenty-nine of chapter CXCV of the public acts of 1897 is hereby amended to read as follows: Whenever any court shall set aside a verdict of a jury in a civil cause upon the ground that it is against the evidence in said cause, the party in whose favor said verdict was rendered may appeal from the decision setting aside such verdict to the supreme court of errors, in the manner herein provided for appeals, and the court shall report all the evidence in said cause to the supreme court of errors, and make it a part of the record without any expense of printing said evidence to the appellant, and if said supreme court of errors shall be of opinion that such decision setting aside the verdict was erroneous, it shall reverse such decision and order judgment to be entered upon said verdict in the lower court in favor of the party for whom said verdict was rendered; and all further proceedings in the cause shall be stayed until the decision of said supreme court of errors on such appeal.

Appeal to
supreme court
when verdict is
set aside as
against
evidence.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 52.]

CHAPTER 90.

An Act concerning the Service of Process on Banks and Trust Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 908 of the general statutes is hereby amended by the addition of the following words: "Provided, that service on a bank or trust company, when such bank or company is named as garnishee, shall be made by leaving such copy at its principal office during its regular hours of business, or by leaving such copy with its treasurer, cashier, or teller."

Service of
process on bank
or trust
company, how
made.

SEC. 2. Chapter 134 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[House Bill No. 57.]

CHAPTER 91.

An Act concerning Injuries upon Public Highways from
Bicycles or Other Vehicles.*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened:*

Bicycle riders
doing injury
must give name
and residence.

Chapter XCI of the public acts of 1897 is hereby amended to read as follows: Any person who, while riding on or propelling a bicycle, or driving or directing any vehicle of any character, upon a public street or highway, shall run against, upon, or over any person upon such public street or highway, or the property of any person, in his personal possession or use, in such a manner as might do an injury or cause damage to such person or property, and shall not stop at once to ascertain the extent of such injury and to render such assistance as may be needed, or shall refuse to give his name and residence, or shall give a false name and residence when asked for by the person so injured or by any other person in his behalf, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on being convicted thereof, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned in the county jail not more than six months, or both.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[House Bill No. 572.]

CHAPTER 92.

An Act concerning the Board of Equalization.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened:*

Board of
equalization,
constitution and
powers.

Section 3865 of the general statutes, as amended by chapter CLIX of the public acts of 1897, is hereby amended to read as follows: The treasurer, comptroller, and tax commissioner shall constitute a board of equalization, and shall meet annually, on the second Tuesday of March, and equalize and adjust the assessment lists of each town by adding to or deducting from its list or any part thereof, such amount as in their judgment may be necessary to raise or lower the list of any town to the actual cash value of the property therein contained, and said lists, after they have been so equalized and adjusted, shall constitute the general list of the state, upon which state and county taxes shall be imposed.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 295.]

CHAPTER 93.

An Act concerning Injury to Buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Every person who shall wilfully injure any building other than a public building shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both. Penalty for injury to building.

SEC. 2. Section 1444 of the general statutes is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 54.]

CHAPTER 94.

An Act exempting a Physician's Bicycle from Attachment and Execution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The bicycle of every practicing physician and surgeon shall be exempt from attachment and execution. Exemption of physician's bicycle.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 290.]

CHAPTER 95.

An Act concerning Civil Actions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

No clerk of any court shall enter any order, default, or non-suit, unless directed by the court, except in cases where there is a failure of appearance of the parties. Entry of order, etc., by clerk of court.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 38.]

CHAPTER 96.

An Act concerning Notes given in Payment for Patents or
Patented Articles.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened:*

Repeal.

Sections 1052, 1865, and 1866 of the general statutes, concerning notes given in payment for patents or patented articles, are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[House Bill, Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 847.]

CHAPTER 97.

An Act concerning the Use of Colored Glass in Factory
Windows.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened:*

Removal of colored glass.

SECTION 1. Any firm or corporation using stained, painted, or corrugated glass in factory windows, where the same is injurious to the eyes of the workmen therein, shall remove the same upon the order of the inspector of factories.

Powers and duties of inspector.

SEC. 2. Said inspector shall have the same duties and powers to enforce any proper order given in any case arising under the provisions of this act as is provided in section 2268 of the general statutes for the enforcement of other orders of said inspector.

Penalties.

SEC. 3. Any firm or corporation violating any order of said inspector made under the provisions of this act shall be liable to the same penalties, to be enforced in the same manner, as is provided in section 2269 of the general statutes as amended by chapter CCVI of the public acts of 1895 for the violation of other orders of said inspector.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[House Bill, Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 231.]

CHAPTER 98.

An Act concerning the Salary of the Secretary of the State Board of Health.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 3706 of the general statutes is hereby amended so that the paragraph in said section relating to the board of health and the secretary of said board shall read as follows: Members of the state board of health, their actual traveling and other expenses, while engaged in the duties of the board. The secretary of said board, such amount, not exceeding two thousand dollars, as shall be fixed by said board, to be paid in the same manner as other salaries of state officers, and such necessary expenses as the comptroller shall audit and approve, on the presentation of an itemized account, with vouchers annexed.

State board of health, salary and expenses.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 147.]

CHAPTER 99.

An Act concerning the Election of the Collector of Taxes in the Town of Norwich.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The town of Norwich at its annual town meeting in 1901, and biennially thereafter, shall elect a collector of town taxes who shall hold office for the term of two years from the day of his election and until his successor is duly elected and qualified.

Collector in Norwich to be elected for two years.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 93.]

CHAPTER 100.

An Act concerning Employment Bureaus.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics shall organize and establish in each of the cities of New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Norwich, and Waterbury a free

Employment bureaus to be established.

public employment bureau, for the purpose of receiving applications of persons seeking employment and applications of persons seeking to employ labor. No compensation or fee shall be charged or received, directly or indirectly, from persons applying for employment or help through any such bureau. Such commissioner shall appoint for each bureau so organized, and may remove for good and sufficient cause, a superintendent for the proper administration of the affairs thereof. The salaries of such superintendents shall be fixed by the commissioner. Such salaries together with the expenses of such bureaus shall be paid in the same manner as other expenses of the bureau of labor statistics, and shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars per annum for each office operated.

Definitions.

SEC. 2. The term "person" when used in this act means and includes persons, company, society, association, or corporation, and the term "employment agencies" means and includes the business of keeping an intelligence office, employment bureau, or other agency for procuring work or employment for persons seeking employment, or for acting as agent for procuring such work or employment where a fee or other valuable thing is exacted, charged, or received for registration, or for procuring or assisting to procure employment, work, or a situation of any kind, or for procuring or providing help for any person, excepting procuring employment for school teachers.

License for employment agency.

SEC. 3. No person shall open, keep, or carry on any such employment agency in this state, unless such person shall procure a license from the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics authorizing the licensee to open, keep, or carry on such agency at a designated place, which license shall be issued by the said commissioner upon the payment to him of a fee of ten dollars for the first year and five dollars for each succeeding year for each and every employment agency in the state. Every license shall contain a designation of the city, street, and the number of the house in which the person licensed shall carry on the said employment agency, and the number and date of such license. No person shall conduct an employment agency or act as agent for procuring work or employment in any building where liquor is sold or offered for sale.

Applicant for license to furnish bond.

SEC. 4. The commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics shall require such person to file with his application for a license a bond in due form to the state of Connecticut in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, with one or more sureties to be approved by the said commissioner, and conditioned that the obligor may not violate any of the duties, terms, conditions, provisions, or requirements of this act. The said commissioner is authorized to cause an action or actions to be brought on said bond in the name of the state of Connecticut for any violation of any of its conditions; and he may also revoke any license whenever, in his

judgment, the person licensed shall violate any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of every person so licensed to keep a register in which shall be entered, in the English language, the name and address of every applicant. Such licensed person shall also enter in a register the name and address of every person who shall make application for help or servants, and the name and nature of the employment for which such help shall be wanted. Such registers shall at all reasonable hours be open to the inspection and examination of the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics or his agents.

Person licensed
to keep regis-
ter.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of every such licensed person to give to each and every applicant for employment or work from whom a fee or other valuable thing shall be received for procuring such employment, which fee or valuable thing shall in no case exceed the value of two dollars, a receipt in which shall be stated the name of the applicant, the amount of the fee or other valuable thing, the date, the name or nature of the employment or situation to be procured, and a separate receipt in which shall be stated the name and address of the person or persons to whom the applicant shall be referred or sent for employment or work. In case the said applicant shall not obtain or accept a situation or employment through or by the procurement or agency of such licensed person within one month after registration as aforesaid, then said licensed person shall forthwith repay and return to such applicant upon demand being made therefor the full amount of the fee or valuable thing paid or delivered by said applicant to said licensed person, provided that such demand be made within thirty days after the expiration of the period aforesaid. Every receipt aforesaid shall have printed on the back thereof, in the English language, a copy of this section, and every such licensed person shall cause a plain and legible printed copy of this act to be posted in a conspicuous place in such agency or place of business. No such licensed person shall print, paint, publish, or display on any sign, window, or in any publication the name of the State of Connecticut Free Public Employment Bureau or a name similar thereto.

Receipts and
repayment to
applicant

SEC. 7. No such licensed person shall send or cause to be sent any female help or servants to any place of bad repute, house of ill-fame, or assignation house, or to any house or place of amusement kept for immoral purposes. No such licensed person shall publish or cause to be published any false or fraudulent notice or advertisement, or give any false information, or make any false promise concerning or relating to work or employment to any one who shall register for employment; and no such licensed person shall make any false entries in the register to be kept by him as herein provided.

Restrictions on
conduct of busi-
ness.

Enforcement of
this act.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics to look after the enforcement of this act. If he shall have reason to believe that any of its provisions are disregarded or violated he shall report to the proper prosecuting officer the facts relating to the violating thereof, whereupon it shall be the duty of such officer to bring and carry on a proper criminal prosecution for such violation. Any person convicted of a violation of this act or of any part thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Receipts to be
paid to state
treasurer.

SEC. 9. Any and all money or moneys received by the commissioner of the bureau of labor statistics under or by the provisions of this act shall be paid by said commissioner to the treasurer.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect from and after July 1, 1901.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 293.]

CHAPTER 101.

An Act concerning Civil Actions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

When damages
at law and
equitable relief
are sought.

SECTION 1. Whenever any action shall be brought to any court seeking both damages at law and equitable relief, and said case shall be placed upon the jury docket, if the equitable part of said case shall be tried before the legal part for damages, no decision of the court on said equitable matters shall affect said claim for damages at law, nor prevent either party from trying said question for damages at law to the jury, unless both parties to said case shall by written stipulation agree that the trial to the jury on the matter of damages at law is waived.

Repeal.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, but nothing herein contained shall operate to lessen the effect of a default entered in any case.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 325.]

CHAPTER 102.

An Act concerning Setting Traps with Scented Bait.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Penalty for
setting scented
bait.

Every person who shall set, place, or locate any trap of any kind with any scented bait upon the premises of another, without

the consent of the owner or occupant of said premises, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 103.]

CHAPTER 103.

An Act concerning Claims against the State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

No petition for damages for injuries to persons or property shall be heard by the general assembly unless written notice of such injuries, and a general description of the same, and the cause thereof, and of the time and place of the occurrence thereof, shall, within ninety days thereafter, be given to the attorney-general.

Petition to general assembly for damages.
What notice required.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 13.]

CHAPTER 104.

An Act concerning Liens for Water Rents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. In all cases in which any public or private corporation may by law have a lien upon any real estate for rent of water used by the owner or occupant of such real estate, such lien shall not continue for more than one year after the time when said rent is due, unless the superintendent of the water works or the secretary of such corporation shall, before the expiration of said one year, have filed a certificate of continuation of said lien in the manner now provided by law for the continuance of tax liens, which lien when so continued shall remain a lien upon said real estate for two years thereafter, with interest so long as said rent shall remain unpaid at the rate of six per centum per annum.

Lien for water-rent, how continued.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[House Bill No. 327.]

CHAPTER 105.

An Act concerning Particular Enclosures.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Enclosures, how
thrown open to
commons.

Section 2281 of the general statutes as amended by chapter CCXXXVIII of the public acts of 1897 is hereby amended to read as follows: Every person throwing his enclosure open to the commons shall first give three months' notice to each adjoining proprietor, and shall, if required by any such proprietor, erect and maintain between said enclosure and the enclosure of each adjoining proprietor one-half of such sufficient divisional fence, as defined by law.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 102.]

CHAPTER 106.

An Act concerning the Taxation of Certain Corporations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

List of stock-
holders of
certain corpora-
tions to be filed
with comp-
troller, and tax
to be paid to
treasurer.

SECTION 1. The secretary, treasurer, or cashier of every bank, national banking association, trust, insurance, investment, and bridge company, whose stock is not exempt from taxation, shall annually in October, on or before the fifteenth day thereof, file in the office of the comptroller of this state, a statement under oath, showing the number of shares of its capital stock and the market value thereof on the first day of October, the name and residence of each stockholder, and the number of shares owned by each on said last-named date; and on or before the last day of the following February each of the corporations aforesaid shall pay to the treasurer of this state a tax of one per centum on the market value of each share of its stock, as such value may be determined under the provisions of the following section, less the amount of taxes paid by such corporation upon its real estate in Connecticut during the year ending on the first day of said February; all of which real estate shall be assessed and taxed in the town or other taxing district within which it is located.

Duties of board
of equalization.

SEC. 2. During the months of October, November, and December in each year the board of equalization shall hear all persons interested respecting the correctness of said statements,

may require other and further information from said corporations, and shall determine the market value of the shares of the capital stock of each of said corporations as of the first day of the said October. A written notice of the taxable value of its shares as thus fixed and determined by said board shall be mailed by said board, postage paid, to each of said corporations on or before the thirty-first day of December in each year.

SEC. 3. On or before the fifteenth day of April in each year, the treasurer of the state shall remit to the treasurer of each town in the state, and to the treasurer of each city in which the town and city governments are consolidated, the amount of the tax received as aforesaid upon such shares of the capital stock of any of the aforesaid corporations as were, on the first day of October of the preceding year, owned by persons who resided or corporations which were located in such town, subject to the deductions provided for in section seven of this act.

State treasurer
to remit tax to
town treasurer.

SEC. 4. Each of the aforesaid town and city treasurers shall, on or before the first day of May in each year, distribute the tax derived from the shares which were owned by each stockholder resident or located therein on the first day of the preceding October, among the taxing districts, including therein the town, in which said stockholder then resided or was located, in the proportion that the tax rate fixed by each of such districts within the twelve months next preceding said first day of May bears to the combined or total tax rate of all said taxing districts; to the end that such town and the taxing districts therein may, together, receive the same amount of tax that they would have received had said shares been listed in the name of the stockholders resident or located therein and assessed and taxed at the valuation fixed by the board of equalization and at an aggregate rate equal to the rate prescribed in this act. The tax derived from the shares of any national banking association located in this state which were on the first day of the preceding October owned by non-residents of this state shall be paid over to the treasurer of the town within which such banking association is located.

Tax to be
distributed by
town treasurer
among taxing
districts.

SEC. 5. Every secretary, treasurer, or cashier who shall fail to comply with the provisions of section one of this act shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Penalty.

SEC. 6. So much of the deposits of any savings bank as was, on the first day of April, 1901, invested in the shares of the capital stock of any of the aforesaid corporations shall, so long as it remains invested in the same shares, be exempt, to the amount of the market value of said shares as determined by the aforesaid board of equalization, from payment of the tax required by section 3918 of the general statutes.

Exemption of
certain stock
held by savings
banks.

Stock held by
charitable, etc.,
association
exempted,
when.

SEC. 7. If the annual dividend hereafter paid by any of the corporations mentioned in section one of this act shall not equal the average annual dividend paid by it for the five years next preceding January 1, 1901, any charitable, ecclesiastical, educational, or benevolent association, corporation, or society, located in this state, whose property is exempt from taxation, shall, upon proof of these facts and upon compliance with the provisions of this section, be entitled to demand and receive from the treasurer of this state, and said treasurer shall pay to each of such associations, corporations, or societies, such sum not exceeding one per centum upon the market value of the shares of stock held by it in any of the aforesaid corporations, as may be required to make the dividend for the preceding calendar year equal to the average annual dividend paid by such corporation for the five years next preceding the first day of January, 1901; but no such payment shall be made unless written application therefor is made during the month of March, and then only upon proof satisfactory to the state treasurer that the applicant was the owner of the shares upon which such payment is demanded, on the first day of April, 1901, and has ever since continued to own them. The payments herein provided for shall cease on the thirty-first day of March, 1906, and until then shall be made only from the taxes paid to the treasurer by the respective corporations taxable under this act.

Exemption of
stockholders
from taxation.

SEC. 8. Stockholders in the aforesaid corporations shall be exempt from taxation upon their shares of stock.

Provisions of
this act, to what
assessment
applicable.

SEC. 9. The provisions of this act shall apply to all assessments made in 1901, whether said assessments are made as of October first or any other date, upon which assessments the taxes are not payable until after December 31, 1901.

State treasurer
to sue for unpaid
tax.

SEC. 10. The state treasurer shall sue for and collect any tax due under the provisions of this act which remains unpaid.

Repeal.

SEC. 11. Sections 3836, 3837, 3915, 3916, and 3917 of the general statutes, chapter LXIII and section one of chapter CCXLVIII of the public acts of 1889, chapters CLX and CLXXXIX of the public acts of 1893, chapters CLIII and CCV of the public acts of 1897, chapter 178 of the public acts of 1899, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 202.]

CHAPTER 107.

An Act constituting Fathers and Mothers Joint Guardians of their Children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The father and mother of every minor are hereby constituted joint guardians of the person of such minor, and the powers, rights, and duties of both the father and mother in regard to such minor shall be equal. Upon the death of either the father or mother, the surviving parent of any unmarried child under the age of twenty-one years shall become the sole guardian of the person of such child. Father and mother constituted joint guardians.

SEC. 2. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any court of competent jurisdiction from removing either or both of said guardians, or from appointing any suitable person to be guardian upon such removal; and the custody of any minor may be awarded to either parent by any court having jurisdiction. Powers of courts as to removal of guardians.

SEC. 3. Nothing herein contained shall affect the order or decree of any court as to the custody of any such minor. Order of court not affected.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 26.]

CHAPTER 108.

An Act amending an Act concerning Registrars of Voters.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 40 of the general statutes as amended by chapter 17 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby amended to read as follows: The town of Hartford, at its annual town meeting in the year 1889, and biennially thereafter, and the town of New Britain, at its annual town meeting in the year 1902, and biennially thereafter, shall elect, by general ticket, registrars of voters, to hold office for two years from the first Monday of January succeeding their election. Every other town, at its annual town meeting each year, shall, in like manner, elect registrars of voters, to hold office for one year from the first Monday of the succeeding January. The registrars shall reside in the towns for which they are elected. In towns divided into voting districts, except the towns of Hartford, New Haven, Waterbury, Norwich, Meriden, Middletown, New Britain, Stamford, Dan- Registrars of voters.

bury, East Windsor, Enfield, Wallingford, Thompson, and Windsor, two registrars of voters shall be elected for each district, and in each of the excepted towns, and in every town not divided into voting districts, two registrars of voters shall be elected for the town at large. No person shall vote for more than one registrar for each voting district or, as the case may be, for the town at large; and the person having the highest number of votes for registrar, and the person who has the next highest number of votes for registrar, who does not belong to the same political party as the first, shall be declared elected registrars of voters for the town or district, as the case may be.

SEC. 2. The registrars of voters for said town of New Britain, elected at the annual town meeting of said town held on the first Monday of October, 1900, shall hold office until the first Monday in January, 1903, and until their successors have qualified.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 111.]

CHAPTER 109.

An Act concerning the Use of Bicycles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Rubber-tired
vehicles to
show light.

SECTION 1. All rubber-tired vehicles while in use in the public streets and highways shall show, from one hour after sunset until one hour before sunrise, a light or lights so placed as to be seen from the front, except that no lights shall be required on such vehicles between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and seven o'clock in the evening. Such light or lights shall be of sufficient illuminating power to be visible at a distance of two hundred feet.

Penalty for vio-
lation of sec-
tion one.

SEC. 2. Any person driving or directing any such vehicle upon a public street or highway between the hours mentioned in section one of this act, without a light, as prescribed in said section, shall be fined not more than five dollars.

Court may
remit penalty,
when.

SEC. 3. The court before which the accused is tried may suspend judgment or remit the penalty provided herein whenever in its judgment the circumstances will warrant such action.

Rider may pro-
ceed without
light, when.

SEC. 4. Any rider or driver of such vehicle whose light has become extinguished, and cannot be relighted, or who is necessarily absent from his home without a light, may proceed to his destination, provided he travels at a pace not exceeding six miles an hour, and gives an audible signal as often as five hundred feet are passed over.

SEC. 5. Any person arrested for the violation of any of the provisions of this act may tender at the time of his arrest, or at any time before trial, either five dollars or his rubber-tired vehicle, as security for his appearance in court to make answer to the charge of violating the provisions of this act; and the officer making the arrest shall accept the security which the rider may offer, as aforesaid, for his appearance before the most convenient court or magistrate to be specified by said officer at the time said money or security is received by him, and such money or security shall be forthwith delivered by such officer to such court or magistrate, or to the chief of police or head of the police department of the town or city to which said officer may belong. In case the person arrested shall fail to appear to answer to such charge at the time so specified or at such further time to which said matter shall have been adjourned, such security shall be forfeited and such money shall be disposed of in the same manner as fines are disposed of by such court or magistrate; and if such security be a rubber-tired vehicle it may be sold under the direction of such court or magistrate at public sale, and notice of such sale shall be posted on the public signpost in such city or town and a copy thereof served upon the person who tendered the same, either personally or by being deposited in the post-office, postage prepaid, addressed to such person at his last known address, at least six days before such sale, and the money received from such sale shall be disposed of in the same manner as fines collected by such court or magistrate.

Officer shall release prisoner, when.

SEC. 6. If the person arrested for a violation of this act presents himself for trial, said money or security tendered as above shall be returned to him, upon completion of the case, or at any time upon the substitution of a proper bond for his appearance.

Return of security.

SEC. 7. Chapters 189 and 196 of the public acts of 1899 are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

SEC. 8. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 75.]

CHAPTER 110.

An Act requiring Employers of Children to obtain Certificates of their Age.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Every person or corporation employing a child under sixteen years of age in any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment shall obtain a certificate showing that

Employer shall obtain certificate of age of child.

the child is over fourteen years of age. Such certificate shall be signed by the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, or the town clerk of the town where there is a public record of the birth of the child, or by a teacher of the school which the child last attended, or by the person having custody of the register of said school. If the child was not born in the United States and has not attended school in this state, one of the parents or the guardian of the child shall have the date of the birth of the child recorded by the registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, or the town clerk where such parent or guardian resides. When applying for a record of the date of birth, the parent or guardian shall state under oath to said registrar or town clerk the date and place of birth of the child, and said registrar or town clerk shall demand of the parent or guardian any family record, passport, or other paper showing the age or date of birth of the child.

Penalty for neglecting to keep and exhibit certificates.

SEC. 2. Any employer or other person having control of any establishment or premises where children under sixteen years of age are employed, who shall refuse or neglect to have and keep on file the certificates described in the preceding section or to show the same, with a list of the names of such children so employed, to the secretary or any agent of the state board of education, or any agent of the board of school visitors, school committee, or board of education, as the case may be, of the town in which the establishment or premises are located, when demanded during the usual business hours, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

Fees of registrar.

SEC. 3. The fees of said registrar or town clerk for recording the birth of a child, as provided in section one of this act, shall be fifteen cents, to be paid by the parent or guardian of the child. For a certificate of the record the fee shall be fifteen cents.

Penalty for unlawful employment of child.

SEC. 4. Section 1754 of the general statutes, as amended by section two of chapter CXVIII of the public acts of 1895, is hereby amended to read as follows: Any person acting for himself, or as agent in any way whatever of any mechanical, mercantile, or manufacturing establishment, who shall employ or authorize or permit to be employed in such establishment any child, in violation of the preceding section, shall be fined not more than sixty dollars, and every week of such illegal employment shall be a distinct offense, *provided*, that no person shall be punished under this section for the employment of any child, when, at the time of such employment, the employer shall obtain and thereafter, during such employment, keep on file the certificate of any registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, or town clerk, or of the teacher of the school where such child last attended, stating that such child is over fourteen years of age.

SEC. 5. Section 2107 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Any parent or other person, having control of a child, who shall make any false statement concerning the age of such child with intent to deceive the town clerk or registrar of births, marriages, and deaths of any town, or the teacher of any school, or shall instruct any child to make any such false statement, shall be fined not more than twenty dollars. Penalty for false statement by parent.

SEC. 6. Section 2106 of the general statutes is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 235.]

CHAPTER 111.

An Act concerning Summary Process.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. When a lease of any land or building or of any apartment in any building, whether in writing or by parol, shall terminate by lapse of time, or by reason of any express stipulation thereof, or under the provision of section 2968 of the general statutes, and the owner or lessor, or the legal representatives of the owner or lessor, shall desire to obtain possession of the same at the termination of the lease, or at any subsequent time, he or they shall give notice to the lessee to quit possession of said land, building, or apartment at least ten days before the termination of the lease, or before the time when the lessee shall be required to quit possession; which notice shall be in writing, substantially in the following form: "I (or we) hereby give you notice that you are to quit possession of the (land, building, or apartment, as the case may be), now occupied by you, on or before the (here insert the day, place, and date) A.D." Duplicate copies of such notice shall be made, one of which shall be delivered to the lessee, or left at his place of residence, by a proper officer or indifferent person. If, at the expiration of the ten days, the lessee shall neglect or refuse to quit possession of the premises, any justice of the peace or commissioner of the superior court residing in the town in which said premises are situated may, on complaint of the lessor or owner, and on his giving bonds to prosecute to effect, issue a summons to the lessee, which shall be served at least six days inclusive before the time of trial, to appear before a justice of the peace in said town, to answer to said complaint; *provided*, that when there is no justice of the peace in the town in which the premises are situated be- Summary process to recover possession of leased premises.
Trial before justice of adjoining town.

fore whom the same can lawfully be tried, the complaint may in like manner be brought and tried before a justice of the peace of an adjoining town, in the same county in which the premises are situated, and may be tried before a jury from said adjoining town, when such jury shall be demanded by either party.

Repeal.

SEC. 2. Section 1355 of the general statutes, chapters V and XXXVIII of the public acts of 1889, and chapter CXXIV of the public acts of 1895 are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[House Bill No. 232.]

CHAPTER 112.

An Act providing a Kennel License for Dogs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Kennel license.

SECTION 1. Any owner or keeper of a kennel may apply, annually, on or before the first day of May, to the town clerk of the town in which such kennel is located, for a kennel license. Upon such application, the town clerk shall issue to such applicant a kennel license for one year from said first day of May, which license shall specify the name of the kennel, and the name of the owner and keeper of the same, and the breed of dogs kept therein. Such license shall be in lieu of any other license required by law to be taken out for any dog of either sex that may be kept in said kennel during the period for which such license is issued. *Provided, however,* that no kennel under the provisions of this act shall have more than fifty male or ten female dogs at any one time. Every dog kept in such kennel so licensed shall, when at large, wear a collar marked distinctly with the name of the kennel. The fee for such license shall be fifty dollars.

License money,
how disposed of.

SEC. 2. Every town clerk who shall issue a license as provided in section one of this act shall receive the money therefor, and, after deducting one dollar as his fee, shall pay the balance to the treasurer of the town within thirty days.

Provisions of
Ch. LVI, 1897,
applicable.

SEC. 3. The provisions of chapter LVI of the public acts of 1897 shall apply to all dogs belonging to a kennel licensed under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[House Bill No. 584.]

CHAPTER 113.

An Act concerning the Care of Sick and Wounded Soldiers,
Sailors, and Marines.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened:*

Section 3762 of the general statutes as amended by chapter CCXXIII of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows. All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Union army or navy in the late civil war, in the Connecticut regiments or navy quota from the state, and all soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Union army or navy in said war, who at the time of enlistment therein, were residents of this state, and are such residents when applying for aid as herein provided, who, from disease or wounds, may need medical care and treatment, shall be entitled to receive such medical care and treatment as may be necessary, at the Hartford Hospital, the hospital of the General Hospital Society of Connecticut at New Haven, the Grace Hospital Society of New Haven, the Fitch's Home for Soldiers at Darien, the Bridgeport Hospital, the Danbury Hospital, the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, and any other incorporated hospital in the state, and the expenses of such medical care and treatment shall be defrayed by the state.

Invalid soldiers
and sailors to
have medical
care and treat-
ment at
hospitals.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 365.]

CHAPTER 114.

An Act concerning the use of Billiard Tables and Slot Machines
for the Purposes of Gaming.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. Every person who shall keep a billiard table which is used for the purpose of gaming, or a slot machine, so called, which is used for the purpose of a lottery or gaming, shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars. And every person who collects or receives any money from a billiard table or a slot machine, so called, or for the use thereof, while the same is so kept or used for the purpose of gaming, shall be fined not less than seven dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

Penalty for us-
ing billiard
table for
gaming.

SEC. 2. Section 2562 of the general statutes is hereby re-
pealed.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[House Bill No. 183.]

CHAPTER 115.

An Act concerning the Use of Dredges in Shell-fishing.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Dredges weigh-
ing more than
thirty pounds
not to be used.

SECTION 1. Section 2404 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No person shall use, in dredging with any sailing vessel on any of the natural oyster, clam, or mussel beds of this state, any dredge or other contrivance weighing more than thirty pounds, exclusive of the bag or net; and no person dredging on any of the natural oyster, clam, or mussel beds of this state for oysters or shells shall use on any dredge a cutting-board, so called, or any other contrivance or device, by the use of which the pressure of the dredge on the bottom is increased beyond the weight of the dredge, exclusive of the bag or net; but it shall be lawful to dredge shells or shell-fish by steam power upon any private designated grounds by the owner thereof in any of the waters of the state.

Penalty.

SEC. 2. The provisions of section 2406 of the general statutes shall apply to section 2404 thereof as herein amended.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 98.]

CHAPTER 116.

An Act concerning the Recording of Judgments of Justices of the Peace.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Town clerk to
keep book for
recording
judgments of
justices of the
peace.

SECTION 1. Each town clerk shall keep a record book for the recording of judgments of justices of the peace. Any party to a civil action brought before a justice of the peace and prosecuted to final judgment may cause such judgment to be recorded in the record book of the town where such action is brought at any time within one year after the rendition of such judgment.

Fees.

SEC. 2. The town clerk shall receive for recording such judgment fees at the same rate as in the case of recording deeds of land.

Effect of
attested copies
with town
clerk's certifi-
cate as evi-
dence.

SEC. 3. All attested copies of such judgments, with a certificate of the town clerk that they have been recorded and with the seal of said town affixed thereto, shall be legal evidence in any court of this state.

SEC. 4. This act shall apply to any such judgment heretofore obtained, *provided* the same be recorded within six months after the passage hereof. To what judgments applicable.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 9.]

CHAPTER 117.

An Act concerning Terms and Sessions of the Superior Court in Fairfield County.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Terms of the superior court and sessions thereof shall be held in the county of Fairfield as follows: At Danbury on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in October there shall be a term for the transaction of civil business only. Sessions of said court for civil business shall be held at Bridgeport on the first Tuesday in January, the first Tuesday in April, and the second Tuesday in October, and at Danbury on the first Tuesday in March. Terms of the superior court for the transaction of criminal business only shall be held at Bridgeport on the second Tuesdays in September and May, the first Tuesday in December, and the third Tuesday in February, any one of which terms may be adjourned to Danbury. Terms and sessions of the superior court in Fairfield county.

SEC. 2. So much of chapter CCXXIII of the public acts of 1897 as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed. Repeal.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on July 1, 1901.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[House Bill No. 67.]

CHAPTER 118.

An Act relating to Costs in Search and Seizure Cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. In all cases where the statutes of the state provide for search warrants and seizures, the court, judge, or justice of the peace issuing the same, may tax for the officer's services thereon the same fees for service, travel, copies, and endorsements as are taxed in civil cases, and such sum for securing, care, and destruction of property as such court, judge, or justice, under the circumstances, may deem reasonable. Taxing of cost in search and seizure cases.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage, and shall apply to all pending cases.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[House Bill No. 578.]

CHAPTER 119.

An Act concerning the Purchase of Milk and Cream.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Bottles used in
Babcock test
not to be used
until tested and
stamped.

SECTION 1. No person or corporation buying or purchasing milk or cream and making payments therefor based on the results of the Babcock test shall use any bottle or pipette for the purpose of determining the relative or proportional amount of butter fat of any milk or cream, unless such bottle or pipette shall have been tested and stamped as accurate by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station or by the Connecticut Agricultural College.

Penalty.

SEC. 2. Every person or corporation that shall use any bottle or pipette for the purpose named in section one of this act, unless the same is stamped as therein prescribed, shall forfeit to the use of the state the sum of five dollars for each bottle or pipette so used. It shall be the duty of the state's attorneys in the several counties to collect forfeitures under this act.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 381.]

CHAPTER 120.

An Act concerning the Use of Voting Machines.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Board of voting
machine
commissioners.

SECTION 1. There shall be a state board of voting machine commissioners composed of three persons to be appointed by the governor for a term of two years each from the first day of July, 1901.

Examination
of voting
machines.

SEC. 2. Any person or corporation owning or being interested in any voting machine may apply to the state board of voting machine commissioners to examine such machine and report on its accuracy and efficiency. The commissioners shall examine the machine and report accordingly. Their report shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the state, and shall state whether, in their opinion, the kind of machine so examined can be safely used by voters at elections, under the conditions prescribed in this act. If the unanimous report of said commissioners states that the machine can be so used, it shall be deemed approved by the commissioners, and machines of its kind may be adopted for

use at town, city, and borough elections as herein provided. Any form of voting machine not so approved shall not be used at any election. Each commissioner shall be entitled to one hundred dollars for his compensation and expenses in making the examination and report on each machine, to be paid by the person or corporation applying for such examination.

SEC. 3. A voting machine approved by the state board of Requisites of voting machines. voting machine commissioners must be so constructed as to provide facilities for voting for the candidates of at least seven different parties or organizations. It must be provided with a single straight ticket device for each of said parties, by the use of which a voter may vote for all the candidates of that party, and must permit a voter to vote for any person for any office, whether or not nominated as a candidate by any party or organization, and must permit voting in absolute secrecy. Such machine shall also be so constructed that a voter cannot vote for a candidate or on a proposition for whom or on which he is not lawfully entitled to vote. It must also be so constructed as to prohibit voting for more than one person for the same office, except where a voter is lawfully entitled to vote for more than one person for that office, and it must afford him an opportunity to vote for as many persons for that office as he is by law entitled to vote for, and no more, at the same time preventing his voting for the same person twice. It must be so constructed that all votes cast by voters are registered or recorded by said machine. It must be provided with a lock or locks by means of which any movement of the voting or registering mechanism is absolutely prevented.

SEC. 4. Any town, city, or borough may adopt and purchase Town, etc., may adopt voting machine approved by commissioners. or lease, for use at elections in such town, city, or borough, any kind of voting machine approved by the state board of voting machine commissioners, and thereafter such voting machine may be used at any or all elections held in such town, city, or borough, or in any part thereof, for voting, registering, and counting votes cast at elections for town, city, or borough officers, but at no other elections. Different voting machines may be adopted for different voting districts in the same town, city, or borough.

SEC. 5. Whenever any town, city, or borough shall have Duties of secretary. adopted any voting machine as prescribed in this act, the secretary of the state shall prescribe all necessary rules and regulations for the use of such voting machine, including the number of election officials and their respective duties, the form of ballots and the manner of distribution of the same, the manner and mode of locating the voting machine, the manner of voting, the canvass of the vote cast, and proclamation of the result, and the manner of preserving the record of the result. Such rules and

Repeal.

regulations shall conform, as nearly as may be, to the statutes governing elections held without voting machines.

SEC. 6. Chapter CCLXIII and chapter CCCXXXV of the public acts of 1895, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 5, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 206.]

CHAPTER 121.

An Act concerning Search Warrants.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Search warrants
for gambling
implements, etc.

Section one of chapter IX of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: Any judge of the superior court, any court of common pleas within the county, any city, town, borough, or police court, within the town where the buildings hereinafter mentioned shall be located, or any judge of either of said courts, upon the complaint of any proper informing officer, or upon the sworn complaint of any two credible persons within such town, alleging that they suspect or have cause to suspect that any tables, tickets, slips, papers, tokens, lottery tickets, books, records, registers, printing presses, instruments, any apparatus, appliances, or slot machines, so called, for the purpose of gaming, policy playing, or carrying on lotteries, or for the purpose of violating any of the criminal laws of this state, are manufactured, kept, deposited, stored, sold, or used in any building, or part of any building, may issue a warrant commanding any proper officer to enter into such building, or part thereof, and search the same, and take into his custody all such tables, tickets, slips, papers, tokens, lottery tickets, books, records, registers, printing presses, instruments, apparatus, appliances, or slot machines, so called, as he shall find therein, and keep the same securely until final action be had thereon. The officer serving such warrant may, if he have reason to believe that any tickets, slips, papers, tokens, lottery tickets, books, records, registers, apparatus, appliances, or slot machines, so called, described in said warrant are concealed in the garment of any person named in the warrant, search the garments of such person for the purpose of seizing the same. When the person named in the warrant is a woman, such search shall be made by a woman, and the court or judge issuing such warrant shall designate the woman by whom such search shall be made.

Approved, June 5, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 236.]

CHAPTER 122.

An Act concerning Insect Pests.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The board of control of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, at New Haven, shall designate and appoint a man qualified by scientific training and practical experience to be state entomologist during the pleasure of the board, and to be responsible to said board for the performance of his duties as prescribed in this act. The state entomologist shall have an office at the experiment station in New Haven, but shall receive no compensation other than his regular salary as a member of the station staff. He may appoint such number of deputies, not exceeding three, as he may deem necessary or expedient.

Appointment
of state
entomologist.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the state entomologist, either personally or through his deputies, to visit any orchard, field, garden, nursery, or storehouse, upon request of the owner, to advise treatment against pests. He may inspect any orchard, field, or garden, in public or private grounds, which he may know or have reason to suspect is infested with San José scale or any other serious pests; may from time to time issue such circulars and bulletins as in his judgment are needed to convey information about pests, which publications may be issued as bulletins of the said experiment station; may also conduct such experiments and investigations regarding injurious insects as will tend toward a better understanding of them and the remedies for their attacks; may diffuse such information by means of correspondence, lectures, and published matter; and may employ such assistance in his office, laboratory, or in the field, and purchase such apparatus and supplies as he may deem necessary for the successful prosecution of his duties. He shall keep a detailed account of expenses, and shall publish each year a report of such expenses and of the work done under this act.

Duties.

SEC. 3. All nursery stock shipped into the state from some other state, country, or province, shall bear on each box or package a certificate that the contents of said box or package have been inspected by a state or government officer and that said contents appear to be free from all dangerous insects or diseases. In case nursery stock is brought within the state without such a certificate, the consignee may return it to the consignor at the latter's expense, or may call the state entomologist to inspect the same and deduct the costs of such inspection from the consignor's bill for such stock. This section shall be deemed to be

Inspection of
nursery stock.

a part of every contract made in this state for the sale of nursery stock to be shipped into this state.

Inspection of
nurseries.

SEC. 4. All nurseries or places in the state where nursery stock is grown, sold, or offered for sale, shall be inspected at least once each year by the state entomologist or one of his deputies, and if no serious pests are found, a certificate to that effect may be given. If such pests are found, the owner shall take such measures to suppress the same as the state entomologist shall prescribe. If such measures are not immediately taken by the owner of such nursery or place, such certificate shall be withheld, and any nurseryman who does not hold such a certificate after the first annual inspection as herein prescribed, who shall sell or otherwise dispose of nursery stock in the state, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars. The form of certificate as well as the season for inspecting nurseries may be determined by the state entomologist. The state entomologist or any of his deputies shall at all times have the right to enter any public or private grounds in the performance of any duty required by this act.

Appropriation.

SEC. 5. The sum of three thousand dollars annually for two years is hereby appropriated for carrying out the provisions of this act, and the comptroller is hereby directed to draw his orders therefor quarterly on the treasurer in favor of the treasurer of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, who shall hold the same, subject to the order of the state entomologist.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect July 1, 1901.

Approved, June 10, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 105.]

CHAPTER 123.

An Act exempting Certain Specific Gifts from the Payment of Succession Taxes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Bequests of
certain articles
for free exhibi-
tion exempted
from payment
of succession
tax.

All gifts of paintings, pictures, books, engravings, bronzes, curios, bric-a-brac, arms, and armor, and collections of articles of beauty or interest, which have been or may be made by will to any corporation or institution located in this state for free exhibition and preservation for the benefit of the public, shall be and hereby are made exempt from the payment of any succession taxes.

Approved, June 10, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 556.]

CHAPTER 124.

An Act concerning Licenses to Sell Spirituous and Intoxicating Liquors in the Town of Branford.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Whenever a vote shall be taken in the town of Branford, to determine whether any person shall be licensed to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors in said town, the vote shall be taken and counted separately in each of the two voting districts therein, and said districts, for the purpose of taking said vote, shall be separate and distinct from each other, and no license for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors shall be granted in a voting district voting against the granting of such license.

Voting districts in Branford to be license districts.

Approved, June 10, 1901.

[House Bill, Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 363.]

CHAPTER 125.

An Act concerning the Regulations of Town and Borough Health Officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. No regulation of any town health officer in effect at the time of the passage of this act shall remain valid after the thirty-first day of August, 1901, unless it shall have been before said day approved by the state board of health upon hearing held after notice given to one of the selectmen of the town and to the town health officer of the time and place of such hearing. Upon the approval of such regulation by said state board of health, the secretary of said board shall furnish the town health officer with a certificate of such approval, which certificate shall be recorded on the land records of the town, and thereafter said regulation, without further publication or notice, shall be and remain in force, in all respects as though adopted since the passage of this act.

Regulations of town health officer not to be valid after Aug. 31, 1901, unless approved by state board of health.

SEC. 2. No regulation adopted by any town health officer after the approval of this act shall be valid until the same has been approved by the state board of health upon hearing held after notice given to one of the selectmen of the town and to the town health officer of the time and place of such hearing.

Future regulations of town health officer not valid unless approved by state board of health.

Notice of regulations to be published in newspaper.

SEC. 3. It shall be sufficient notice to all persons of any regulation of the health officer of any town or borough, if it be published in a newspaper published in the town or borough, if there be one, or posted for three days on each signpost in said town or borough, as the case may be, if no newspaper is published in said town or borough.

Evidence of regulations of health officer.

SEC. 4. Regulations of any town or borough health officer, with an endorsement thereon, signed by such health officer, that they have been published or posted as required by law, and in case of regulations of town health officers, with the certificate, signed by the secretary of the state board of health, that they have been approved by the state board of health, shall be recorded in the land records of said town or the records of said borough, as the case may be, and be and remain in force until altered in the manner prescribed for making regulations, or repealed by the health officer, and a certified copy of such record shall be *prima facie* evidence that such regulations have been legally adopted.

Penalty.

SEC. 5. Any person violating any regulation of a town or borough health officer shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

Repeal.

SEC. 6. Section 2593 of the general statutes, chapter CLXIV of the public acts of 1895, and chapter LXXI of the public acts of 1897 are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 10, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 547.]

CHAPTER 128.

An Act concerning Licenses to Sell Intoxicating Liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Notice of hearing on granting of new license.

SECTION 1. Whenever an application is made to the county commissioners for a license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors, other than a renewal of a former license at the same place, the county commissioners shall require a notice for a hearing upon such application to be posted on the building specified in said application in such manner that it shall be plainly visible to passers-by; which notice shall be signed by the applicant for such license and shall be so posted for a period of not less than ten days prior to such hearing.

Blanks to be furnished by comptroller.

SEC. 2. The comptroller shall cause suitable blanks for the purpose herein specified to be printed and furnished to the

county commissioners, and applicants for such licenses shall use the blanks so furnished in giving such notice. Such notice shall be substantially in the form following: Notice is hereby given that

has applied for a license to sell spirituous and intoxicating liquors in this building, and a hearing will be had on the day of A.D. at o'clock,

m., at the office of the county commissioners of county, with reference to the granting of such license. All persons interested may be heard at said time and place.

SEC. 3. Any board or court before which an application for license is heard may consider the number of existing licensed places, in the town wherein the license is applied for, as bearing upon the question of suitability of place.

Number of
licensed places
to be considered
as to suitability
of place.

Approved, June 10, 1901.

[House Bill No. 302.]

CHAPTER 127.

An Act concerning Drawbridges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. All cars of any street railway company shall be brought to a full stop at a distance not less than one hundred and fifty feet, nor more than two hundred feet, from the draw in every drawbridge upon the line of its road over which such cars are to run, before being run upon or over such draw, and such cars shall remain at a full stop until such draw is closed and securely fastened.

Street railway
cars to be
brought to stop
before crossing
drawbridge.

SEC. 2. Every person directing or operating any street railway car, who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than three months; and the president and directors of any street railway company, who shall knowingly permit any violation of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be fined five hundred dollars.

Penalty.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 10, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 177.]

CHAPTER 128.

An Act concerning the Support of Children in Temporary Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Parents to contribute to support of child committed to temporary home.

SECTION 1. Whenever either of the parents of any child who has been committed by order of any court to any of the county temporary homes for dependent and neglected children shall be of sufficient pecuniary ability to contribute to the support of such child, it shall be the duty of such parent to contribute such weekly sum towards the support of such child as may be agreed upon between such parent and the board of management of the temporary home where such child is being cared for.

Parent who is able but unwilling to contribute, how compelled.

SEC. 2. Whenever said board of management shall be unable to make a satisfactory agreement with any parent as provided in section one of this act, or whenever any parent shall refuse to make such payments as have been agreed upon, and said board of management is of the opinion that such parent, in either case, is in the receipt of such income as to enable him or her to make such payment, said board of management shall make complaint thereof to the proper prosecuting officer of the town where any such parent resides. Said prosecuting officer shall thereupon proceed against such parent in the same manner as is provided in section 3402 of the general statutes, as amended by chapter LXXXIII of the public acts of 1893, in the case of a person who refuses to support his wife or children, and such parent shall be subject to the same penalties, and may be compelled to give bonds for the support of such child in the same manner, as is provided in said section 3402 as amended.

Approved, June 10, 1901.

[House Bill No. 235.]

CHAPTER 129.

An Act concerning Rewards for Information against Poultry Thieves.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Reward for information against poultry thieves.

Whoever shall give information against any person accused of poultry stealing, if such person shall be apprehended and convicted, or, being bound over for trial, shall forfeit his recogni-

zance, shall receive such a sum, not exceeding fifty dollars, as the judge presiding at the trial, in case of conviction, or in case of forfeiture of recognizance, as the judge presiding over the criminal court to which the person accused was bound over shall deem sufficient, as a reward, to be paid by the state treasurer, upon the order of the court before which such conviction is had or recognizance forfeited, or if more than one person shall claim to be entitled to such reward such court shall decide which of them is justly entitled thereto, or apportion the same equitably among such of the claimants as it shall find to be entitled to share therein.

Approved, June 10, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 39.]

CHAPTER 130.

An Act concerning Fees to be Paid to the Insurance Commissioner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 2824 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The commissioner shall demand and receive the following fees from insurance companies: For annual fee for each license, other than licenses issued to fire companies of foreign countries, ten dollars; for receiving and filing annual reports, ten dollars; for valuation of policies of life insurance companies organized under the laws of this state, one cent for each thousand dollars of insurance valued; for valuation of policies of life insurance companies organized under the laws of any other state admitted to transact business in this state, such rate for each thousand dollars of insurance valued as is imposed by such other state upon any similar insurance company organized under the laws of this state admitted to transact business in such other state; for filing any additional paper required by law, twenty-five cents; and for every certificate of valuation, copy of report, or certificate of condition of company to be filed in any other state, five dollars; for filing copy of charter under section 2928, ten dollars; for certificate of authority under section 2929, five dollars.

Fees of insurance commissioner.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 10, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 68.]

CHAPTER 131.

An Act concerning Paupers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Paupers to be supported in towns to which they belong, or adjoining towns.

SECTION 1. Section 3310 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: All paupers shall be supported at some place or places within the town to which they belong, or in a town adjoining that to which they belong, and it shall not be lawful for any town or the selectmen thereof to remove any pauper out of the town to which such pauper belongs to be supported in any town other than an adjoining town.

Contracts for support unlawful.

SEC. 2. Section 3296 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: It shall be unlawful for any town, or the selectmen or agent thereof, to make any contract for the support of any person liable to be supported by such town. All persons supported by any town shall be supported in an almshouse or other place or places provided by such town, but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent towns from giving temporary aid to any person in need of partial support, nor to prevent any two adjoining towns from uniting for the support of their paupers in an almshouse or other place or places provided by such towns within the limits of either of said towns.

Approved, June 10, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 385.]

CHAPTER 132.

An Act concerning a License for Barbers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Barbers to obtain certificate of registration.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to follow the occupation of barber in this state unless he shall have first obtained a certificate of registration as provided in this act; *provided, however*, that nothing contained in this act shall apply to or affect any person who shall be actually engaged in such occupation at the time of the approval of this act, except as herein-after provided.

Board of examiners.

SEC. 2. To carry out the provisions of this act, the governor shall appoint, on or before the first day of July, 1901, and biennially thereafter, a board of three examiners who shall have been citizens of this state for at least three years prior to their

appointment and been engaged in the occupation of a barber at least five years prior to their appointment, and who shall hold their offices for two years from the first day of July in the year of their respective appointments and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified. Each member of said board, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, with sureties to be approved by the secretary of the state, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, and shall take the oath provided by law for public officers.

SEC. 3. Said board shall elect a president, secretary, and treasurer, shall have a common seal, and shall have power to administer oaths. The treasurer shall give an additional bond of two thousand dollars, with sureties, to be approved by the secretary of the state, conditioned that he will pay over to the state treasurer all money in his hands in excess of five hundred dollars, as hereinafter provided. The office of secretary and treasurer may be filled by the same person, as said board may determine.

Officers of
board.

SEC. 4. Each member of said board shall receive a compensation of five dollars per day for actual service, and three cents per mile for each mile actually traveled in attending the meetings of the board, which compensation shall be paid out of any moneys in the hands of the treasurer of said board; *provided*, that the said compensation and mileage shall in no event be paid out of the state treasury.

Compensation
of members of
board.

SEC. 5. Said board shall report annually to the governor a full statement of the receipts and disbursements of the board during the preceding year, and a full statement of its doings and proceedings, and make such recommendations as to it may seem proper, looking to the better carrying out of the intents and purposes of this act. Any moneys in the hands of the treasurer of said board at the time of making such report, in excess of five hundred dollars, shall be paid over to the state treasurer to be kept by him for the future maintenance of the board and to be disbursed by him upon warrants signed by the president and treasurer of said board.

Report.

SEC. 6. Said board shall hold public examinations at least four times in each year in at least four different cities in this state, at such times and places as it may determine, notice of such meetings to be given by a publication thereof at least ten days before such meetings in a daily newspaper in Hartford and in the county where such meeting is to be held.

Public examina-
tions, when and
where held.

SEC. 7. Every person now engaged in the occupation of barber in this state, shall, within ninety days after the approval of this act, file with the secretary of said board an affidavit setting forth his name, residence, and the length of time during which and the place where he has practiced such occupation, and shall

Registration of
person now en-
gaged in occu-
pation of
barber.

pay to the treasurer of said board one dollar, and a certificate of registration entitling him to practice said occupation shall thereupon be issued to him.

Examination.

SEC. 8. Any other person desiring to obtain a certificate of registration under this act shall make application to said board therefor, and shall pay to the treasurer of said board an examination fee of five dollars, and shall present himself at the next regular meeting of the board for the examination of applicants, whereupon said board shall proceed to examine such person, and being satisfied that he is above the age of nineteen years, of good moral character, free from contagious diseases, has either studied the trade for three years as an apprentice under a qualified and practicing barber, or studied the trade for at least three years in a properly appointed and conducted barber school under the instructions of a competent barber, or practiced the trade for at least three years in this or other states, and is possessed of the requisite skill in said trade properly to perform all the duties thereof, including his ability in the preparation of the tools, in shaving, hair cutting, and all the duties and services incident thereto, and is possessed of sufficient knowledge concerning the common diseases of the face and skin to avoid the aggravation and spreading thereof in the practice of said trade in this state, shall thereupon issue to such person a certificate entitling him to practice the occupation of a barber in this state. All persons making application under the provisions of this act shall be allowed to practice the occupation of a barber until the next regular meeting of said board.

No person prohibited from serving as apprentice.

SEC. 9. Nothing in this act shall prohibit any person from serving as an apprentice in said trade under a barber authorized to practice the same under this act, nor from serving as a student in any school for the teaching of such trade under the instruction of a qualified barber.

Card to be posted in conspicuous place issued to each holder of certificate.

SEC. 10. Said board shall furnish to each person to whom a certificate of registration is issued a card or insignia bearing the seal of the board and the signature of its president and secretary, certifying that the holder thereof is entitled to practice the occupation of barber in this state, and it shall be the duty of the holder of such card or insignia to post the same in conspicuous place in front of his working chair, where it may readily be seen by all persons whom he may serve.

Register.

SEC. 11. Said board shall keep a register in which shall be entered the names of all persons to whom certificates are issued under this act, and said register shall be at all times open to public inspection.

Revocation of certificate.

SEC. 12. Said board shall have power to revoke any certificate of registration granted by it under this act, for gross incompetency, or for having or imparting any contagious or infectious disease in said trade; *provided*, that before any certificate

shall be so revoked the holder thereof shall have notice in writing of the charge or charges against him, and shall, at a day specified in said notice, at least five days after the service thereof, be given a public hearing and full opportunity to produce testimony in his behalf and to confront the witnesses against him. Any person whose certificate has been so revoked may, after the expiration of ninety days, apply to have the same regranted, and the same shall be regranted to him upon a satisfactory showing that the disqualification has ceased.

SEC. 13. To shave and trim the beard or cut the hair of any person for hire or reward received by the person performing such service, or any other person, shall be construed as practicing the occupation of barber within the meaning of this act. "Occupation of barber" defined.

SEC. 14. Any person practicing the occupation of barber without having obtained a certificate of registration as provided by this act, or wilfully employing a barber who has not such a certificate, or falsely pretending to be qualified to practice such occupation under this act, or violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. Penalty.

SEC. 15. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 11, 1901.

[House Bill, Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 51.]

CHAPTER 133.

An Act concerning the Appointment of Judges of Courts of Common Pleas and District Courts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. No person shall be appointed judge of any court of common pleas or district court unless he has been nominated for the position by the governor and such action shall have been taken upon his nomination as is by law provided in case of the nomination of judges of the supreme court of errors and of the superior court. Appointment of judge of court of common pleas.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Repeal.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 11, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 286.]

CHAPTER 134.

An Act concerning Certificates of Death.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Certificate
of death.

SECTION 1. Section 104 of the general statutes as amended by section one of chapter CLV of the public acts of 1893 is hereby amended to read as follows: It shall be the duty of the physician in last attendance upon a person in his last sickness, within twenty-four hours after the death of such person, or a medical examiner, in cases of which he has cognizance after he is prepared to make his report, to make out a certificate upon a blank furnished by the state board of health, stating therein the full name of the deceased, the cause or causes of death, and the duration of disease, if known; and said physician shall provide that such certificate may be obtained at his office upon application therefor. In case no physician attended such deceased person, or in case of the inability of the attending physician by reason of sickness, death, or absence, to make out such certificate, a near relative may procure such certificate from the health officer of the town in which such person died. Said certificate, together with the undertaker's certificate herein provided for, shall be deposited with the registrar of the town in which said person died, to obtain a permit for burial or removal as provided in sections two and three of chapter CLV of the public acts of 1893. The undertaker or person in charge of the burial of the deceased person shall make out a certificate upon a blank furnished by the state board of health stating therein the full name of the deceased; the place of death, including street and number and ward, if any; the number of families in the house, if tenement; residence at time of death; occupation; condition (single, married, divorced, or widowed, and if a wife or widow, of whom); date of birth; sex; color; birthplace; father's name in full; father's birthplace; mother's full maiden name; mother's birthplace; place of burial; and from whom he received the information. Every person having in charge and preparing for burial the body of any deceased person who shall have died from cholera, yellow fever, diphtheria, membranous croup, typhus fever, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, leprosy, smallpox, or other pestilential disease, shall, where the same has not already been done, disinfect said body in accordance with the method which may be, from time to time, prescribed by the state board of health, or inclose it in an air-tight coffin or case, hermetically sealed, and shall give to said registrar a certificate signed and sworn to by him stating that said body

Body of one
dying of
pestilential
disease to be
disinfected.

has been disinfected or inclosed as herein provided. Any person who shall violate any provision of this act, or who shall knowingly sign a false certificate, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 11, 1901.

[House Bill No. 200.]

CHAPTER 135.

An Act concerning the Practice of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section eight of chapter CLVIII of the public acts of 1893 is hereby amended to read as follows: The said Examination, when, where, and how held. examining committees shall hold three regular examinations in each year, as follows: one on the second Tuesday of March, one on the second Tuesday of July, and one on the second Tuesday of November, at such places as they may designate, and such additional meetings and at such places as they shall determine. Applicants to practice medicine or surgery shall be examined in anatomy, physiology, medical chemistry, obstetrics, hygiene, surgery, pathology, diagnosis, and therapeutics, including practice and materia medica. Each committee shall frame its own questions and conduct its examinations in writing, and both questions and answers shall be placed on file with the state board of health. Each applicant shall have the right to choose which of the three committees shall be the one by whom he shall be examined; but before taking such examination he shall pay to the committee the sum of fifteen dollars, *provided, however*, that the fee for examination in midwifery alone shall be ten dollars. An applicant, after having been rejected by any of said examining committees, shall not be eligible to examination by another committee of examination until after the expiration of twelve months.

SEC. 2. Section one of chapter CLXXXVII of the public acts of 1897 is hereby amended by adding at the end of the section the following: "And no person shall be eligible to said examination until he presents evidence to the examining committee by whom he is to be examined, satisfactory to said committee, that he has received a diploma from some legally incorporated medical college," so that it shall read as follows: No person, after the passage of this act, shall obtain or receive a certificate of registration as required by the provisions of chapter CLVIII of the public acts of 1893, until he has passed a satis- Who may practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery in this state.

factory examination before one of the examining committees appointed for the purpose under the provisions of said act, nor until he has complied with the other requirements of said act; and no person shall be eligible to said examination until he presents evidence to the examining committee by whom he is to be examined, satisfactory to said committee, that he has received a diploma from some legally incorporated medical college.

Cancellation of
certificate.

SEC. 3. The secretary of the state board of health, upon the written request of all of the members of any one of the examining committees provided for by chapter CLVIII of the public acts of 1893, shall have authority to revoke and cancel the certificate of registration of any person convicted of any crime in the practice of his professional business, or convicted of a felony, *provided, however*, that no one of the examining committees shall have the right to request the revocation and cancellation of a certificate granted upon the examination of any one of the other examining committees.

Approved, June 11, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 73.]

CHAPTER 136.

An Act concerning the Fastening of Horses upon Highways.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Fastening horse
upon highway.

Every person who, knowing that accommodation has been made as hereinafter provided, shall tie or otherwise fasten a horse upon any public highway, without the consent of the owner of the land adjoining such highway, when suitable accommodation for tying or otherwise fastening horses has been elsewhere made by such owner, shall be fined not more than seven dollars.

Approved, June 11, 1901.

[House Bill No. 529.]

CHAPTER 137.

An Act repealing an Act concerning Fishing in Chapman's Pond in the Town of East Haddam.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Repeal.

Chapter XCVI of the public acts of 1897, concerning fishing in Chapman's pond in the town of East Haddam, is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 11, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 106.]

CHAPTER 138.

An Act to Carry into Effect the Revision of the General Statutes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The revision of the general statutes of this state, as made by the commission heretofore appointed for that purpose and reported to this general assembly, is hereby adopted, with the public acts enacted during the present session, as the public statute laws of this state, to take effect as hereinafter specified.

SEC. 2. On and after the first day of July, 1902, said revision of the general statutes of this state, together with said public acts, as the same shall be corrected, revised, arranged, incorporated together, and published under the supervision of and by the commission which prepared said revision, which commission is hereby authorized so to correct, revise, arrange, incorporate, and publish the same, shall be and remain the public statute laws of this state, and shall be published under the title of The General Statutes of Connecticut.

SEC. 3. One copy of said general statutes of Connecticut as published by said commission shall be by it deposited and thereafter kept in the office of the secretary of the state, who shall annex thereto a certificate, under his hand and the seal of the state, that the laws therein contained are the statute laws of this state, and such copy shall be an authentic record of such statute laws.

Approved, June 11, 1901.

[Senate Bill, Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution No. 134.]

CHAPTER 139.

An Act concerning the Admission of Attorneys to the Bar.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The superior court in session in any county may upon hearing, after application, reinstate as an attorney-at-law any person resident of such county who has been suspended or displaced.

Approved, June 11, 1901.

[House Bill No. 585.]

CHAPTER 140.

An Act for the Protection of Fish and Game.

- ARTICLE 1. Quadrupeds. (Sections 1-8.)
 " 2. Birds. (Sections 9-25.)
 " 3. Fish, general provisions. (Sections 26-47.)
 " 4. Fish, local provisions. (Sections 48-88.)
 " 5. Commissioners of Fisheries and Game and protection of fish and game. (Sections 89-109.)
 " 6. Definitions and constructions. (Sections 110, 111.)
 " 7. Repeal of statutes concerning fish and game. (Sections 112-118.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

ARTICLE I.

Quadrupeds.

- SECTION 1. Short title.
 " 2. Deer, close season.
 " 3. Deer, jurisdiction of justices of the peace.
 " 4. Gray squirrels, close season.
 " 5. Hares and rabbits, close season.
 " 6. Gray squirrels and rabbits, use of fire prohibited.
 " 7. Ferrets, use of, prohibited.
 " 8. Penalties,

SECTION 1. This act shall be known as the fish and game law.

Close season for deer.

SEC. 2. The close season for deer shall be from June first, 1901, to June first, 1911. No person shall hunt, kill, attempt to kill, chase, or take any deer, buck, doe, or fawn in this state during the close season.

Justice of the peace to have jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction in complaints brought for violation of section two of this act.

Close season for gray squirrels.

SEC. 4. The close season for gray squirrels shall be from December first to September thirtieth, both inclusive. No person shall take any gray squirrels during the close season.

Close season for wild hares and rabbits.

SEC. 5. The close season for wild hares and rabbits shall be from January first to September thirtieth, both inclusive. No person shall take any wild hares or rabbits during the close season.

Use of explosives prohibited.

SEC. 6. No person shall use fire, gunpowder, dynamite, or other explosive compound, brimstone, or sulphur for the purpose of taking any gray squirrel or rabbit from a burrow, hole, or tree; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall impair the right as it now exists to shoot any gray squirrel or rabbit.

SEC. 7. No person shall make use of a ferret for the purpose of taking or destroying rabbits between October first, 1901, and October first, 1905. Use of ferrets.

SEC. 8. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this article shall be punished as follows: For each violation of section two of this act, by a fine of one hundred dollars or imprisonment for not more than thirty days; for each violation of section four, by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars, and for each squirrel or part thereof taken and possessed in violation of said section, by an additional fine of not more than ten dollars; for each violation of section five, by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars, and for each wild hare or rabbit or part thereof taken or possessed in violation of such section, by an additional fine of not more than ten dollars; for each violation of section six, by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars; and for each rabbit taken in violation of section seven by a fine of not less than seven dollars or imprisonment of not more than thirty days. Penalties.

ARTICLE II.

Birds.

- SECTION 9. Wild fowl; close season.
- " 10. Wild fowl; manner of killing.
 - " 11. Quail; close season.
 - " 12. Woodcock; close season.
 - " 13. Partridge; close season.
 - " 14. Partridge; number limited.
 - " 15. Quail, woodcock, and partridge; not to be possessed.
 - " 16. Quail, woodcock, and partridge; not to be transported.
 - " 17. Plover and other birds; close season.
 - " 18. Pheasants; close season.
 - " 19. Certain wild birds protected.
 - " 20. Certificate to collect for scientific purposes.
 - " 21. No snares, nets, or traps.
 - " 22. Keeping birds and fowls to be shot at.
 - " 23. Hunting on Sunday.
 - " 24. Killing of wild ducks in the Housatonic river and the towns of Milford and Orange.
 - " 25. Penalties.

SEC. 9. The close season for web-footed wild fowl shall be from April first to August thirty-first, both inclusive. Close season for web-footed wild fowl.

SEC. 10. Web-footed wild fowl shall not be taken except with a gun fired at arm's length without rest. They shall not be fired at from a boat propelled otherwise than by hand, or from any floating device used to conceal the hunter, if more than fifty feet from the shore or a natural growth of grass or flags. They shall not be taken in the night season from an hour after sunset until an hour before sunrise. Wild fowl taken in violation of law shall not be brought ashore, sold, or possessed.

Close season for quail.

SEC. 11. The close season for quail shall be from December first to September thirtieth, both inclusive.

Close season for woodcock.

SEC. 12. The close season for woodcock shall be from December first to September thirtieth, both inclusive.

Close season for partridge.

SEC. 13. The close season for partridge or ruffed grouse, shall be from December first to September thirtieth, both inclusive.

Limit to number of partridges killed.

SEC. 14. No person shall kill and no person shall have in his possession more than five partridges or ruffed grouse, in any one day, or thirty-six in any one year.

Quail, etc., not to be taken during close season.

SEC. 15. Quail, woodcock, and partridge shall not be taken, sold, or possessed during the close season, and possession thereof during the close season shall be presumptive evidence that they were unlawfully taken by the possessor.

Transportation of game.

SEC. 16. Quail, woodcock, and partridge or ruffed grouse, shall not be transported in this state except when accompanied by the actual owner, and no person shall transport or accompany, within the limits of this state, more than thirty-six partridges or ruffed grouse in any calendar year. No person shall at any time kill any quail, woodcock, partridge, or ruffed grouse, for the purpose of transporting the same beyond the limits of this state or transport any such birds in any package, unless the kind and number of such birds shall be plainly marked on the outside of said package; or shall transport or have in his possession, with intent to procure the transportation beyond said limits, any of such birds killed within this state. The reception, by any person or common carrier within this state, of any such bird or birds for shipment in an unmarked package or addressed to a point without the state shall be *prima facie* evidence that said bird or birds were killed within the state for the purpose of carrying the same beyond its limits.

Close season for snipe, plover, etc.

SEC. 17. The close season for Wilson's snipe, called English snipe, plover, rail, gallinules, mud-hen, bay snipe, and shore birds, shall be from April first to August thirty-first, both inclusive. No person shall kill more than fifty snipe, plover, shore birds, or rail in any one day.

Close season for pheasants.

SEC. 18. The close season for Mongolian, Chinese, and English pheasants shall be from June first, 1901, to June first, 1906.

Killing or catching of wild birds other than game birds.

SEC. 19. No person shall kill or catch or have in his possession, living or dead, any wild bird other than a game bird; nor shall purchase, offer, or expose for sale any such wild bird after it has been killed or caught. No part of the plumage, skin, or body of any bird protected by this section shall be sold or had in possession for sale. For the purposes of this act the following only shall be considered game birds: The Anatidæ, commonly known as swans, geese, brant, and river and sea ducks; the Rallidæ, commonly known as rails, coots, mud-hens, and

gallinules; the Limicolæ, commonly known as shore birds, plovers, surf birds, snipe, woodcock, sandpipers, tattlers, and curlews; the Gallinæ, commonly known as wild turkeys, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, and quails. No person shall take or needlessly destroy the nest or the eggs of any wild bird, nor shall have such nest or eggs in his possession. English sparrows, crows, great horned owls, and hawks, other than the fish-hawk or osprey, are not included among the birds protected by this act.

SEC. 20. Section nineteen of this act shall not apply to any person holding a certificate giving the right to take birds and their nests and eggs for scientific purposes, as hereinafter provided. License may be granted for collection of birds and eggs for scientific purposes, when. Certificates may be granted by the president of the board of commissioners of fisheries and game to any suitable person of the age of fifteen years or upward, permitting the holder thereof to collect birds, their nests or eggs, for strictly scientific purposes only. In order to obtain such certificate the applicant for the same must present to the president of the said board written testimonials from two well-known scientific men, certifying to the good character and fitness of said applicant to be intrusted with such privilege; he must pay to said officer one dollar to defray the necessary expenses attending the granting of such certificate; and must file with said officer a properly executed bond, in the sum of two hundred dollars, signed by two responsible citizens of the state as sureties. This bond shall be forfeited to the state, and the certificate become void, upon proof that the holder of such a certificate has killed any bird, or taken the nest or eggs of any bird, for other than the purposes named in this section, and he shall be further subject for each such offense to the penalties provided therefor in section twenty-five of this act. The certificates authorized by this act shall be in force for one year only from the date of their issue, and shall not be transferable.

SEC. 21. No bird for which a close season is provided shall be trapped, netted, or snared. Trapping of birds. No net, trap, snare, or similar device for taking partridge or ruffed grouse or quail, shall be set, placed, or used where such birds can be taken. Any such net, trap, snare, or similar device may be destroyed by any person.

SEC. 22. No person shall keep any bird or fowl of any kind for the purpose of having it shot at for sport, gain, the trial of skill of marksmen, or other purpose; or shall let loose or suffer to escape from any restraint, or expose any bird or fowl to be shot at, for sport, gain, trial of skill, or other purpose, or at any shooting match, or shall shoot at any bird, or fowl, exposed to be shot as aforesaid. Shooting of birds for sport prohibited.

SEC. 23. No person shall on Sunday shoot or hunt or have in possession in the open air the implements for shooting. Shooting on Sunday prohibited.

Shooting of
wild duck,
goose, etc.,
restricted.

SEC. 24. No person shall shoot, kill, or attempt to shoot or kill, any wild duck, goose, or brant, in, on, or over the waters, bays, channels, islands, marshes, mud-flats, pond holes, or any part of the bed of the Housatonic river below or south of the bridge across said river, known as Washington bridge, and above or north of the beach on which the house of George Smith stands and a line from the middle of the west end of said beach to the south side of Neck Bridge creek, except on Tuesdays and Fridays of any week between the twentieth day of October and the twentieth day of the following April; and no person shall shoot, kill, or attempt to shoot or kill any wild duck, geese, or brant in or over the waters of Long Island sound in the town of Milford north of a line drawn from the west side of Charles island to the west side of Charles island bar and Oyster river point in the town of Orange, except on Tuesday and Saturday of any week between the twentieth day of September and the twentieth day of November next following.

Penalty.

SEC. 25. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this article shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars and by an additional fine of ten dollars for each bird or part of bird taken or possessed in violation thereof.

ARTICLE III.

Fish, General Provisions.

- SECTION 26. Trout ; close season.
- " 27. Trout ; size.
- " 28. Trout ; number limited.
- " 29. Trout ; manner of taking.
- " 30. Trout ; may be sold, when.
- " 31. Fish ; not to be furnished by the state, when.
- " 32. Trout ; transportation of.
- " 33. Lake trout ; close season.
- " 34. Black bass ; close season.
- " 35. Black bass ; manner of taking.
- " 36. Black bass ; may be taken, when.
- " 37. Pickerel and pike ; close season.
- " 38. Pickerel ; may be taken, when.
- " 39. Pickerel ; size.
- " 40. Striped bass.
- " 41. Polluting streams.
- " 42. Explosives prohibited.
- " 43. Shad ; close season.
- " 44. Shad ; sale of, regulated.
- " 45. Set lines and floats.
- " 46. Seines and nets, use of prohibited, where.
- " 47. Penalties.

SEC. 26. The close season for trout, other than lake trout, shall be from July first to March thirty-first, both inclusive. Trout shall not be taken, killed, purchased, sold, exchanged, or exposed for sale or exchange, or possessed during the close season except as provided in section thirty of this act.

Close season for trout.

SEC. 27. Trout less than six inches in length shall not be taken or possessed, and if taken, shall, without avoidable injury, be immediately returned to the waters where taken.

Size of trout which may be taken.

SEC. 28. No person shall take more than thirty brook trout or brown trout in one day.

Number of trout that may be taken in one day.

SEC. 29. Brook trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, loch leven, and lake trout shall not be fished for nor taken by any device except fishing or angling with hook and line, the line attached to a rod held in hand, or the line itself held in hand, except as provided in section thirty of this act.

Fishing except with hook and line prohibited.

SEC. 30. Trout hatched from the egg in the house of the owner, or grown in private waters of said owner, may be taken at any time for the purpose of stocking other waters and may be taken by said owner and sold for food from February first to October first in each year. Every owner of trout hatched and grown as prescribed in this section, shall, before the same are sold for food, pay to the commissioners of fisheries and game a license fee of five dollars, whereupon said commissioners shall issue to such owner a license authorizing such owner to sell trout for food in conformity with the provisions of this act for the term of one year from the date thereof, and the can or package containing such trout, when sold, shall bear a certificate signed by one or more of said commissioners, stating that said trout are the product of the owner duly licensed. No person shall buy or sell any trout in the close season, except as provided in this section.

Trout hatched or grown in private waters.

SEC. 31. No fish shall be furnished by the state for stocking any stream, river, pond, or lake from which the taking of fish is prohibited by the owner or lessee.

Fish shall not be furnished by state for stocking, when.

SEC. 32. Trout shall not be transported in this state except when accompanied by the actual owner. No person shall transport or accompany, at any one time, more than ten pounds of trout. Possession of trout by a common carrier or employe thereof, while actually engaged in the business of such common carrier, unaccompanied by the actual owner, shall constitute a violation of this section by such employe and by such common carrier; *provided*, that nothing in this section shall prevent the transportation of trout from commercial trout hatcheries or the transportation of live trout for stocking purposes.

Transportation of trout.

SEC. 33. The close season for lake trout shall be from October first to April thirtieth, both inclusive. Lake trout less than ten inches in length shall not be intentionally taken or

Close season for lake trout.

possessed, and if taken, shall, without avoidable injury, be returned to the waters where taken.

Close season for black bass and limitation on size of bass that may be taken.

SEC. 34. The close season for black bass shall be from May first to June thirtieth, both inclusive. Black bass less than six inches in length shall not be taken, or possessed, and if taken, shall, without avoidable injury, be immediately returned to the waters where taken. Black bass shall not be taken, killed, purchased, sold, exchanged, or exposed for sale or exchange, or possessed during the close season, except as provided in section thirty-six of this act.

Black bass not to be fished for except with hook and line.

SEC. 35. Black bass shall not be fished for or taken by any device except fishing or angling with hook and line, the line attached to a rod held in hand, or the line itself held in hand, except as provided in section thirty-six of this act.

Any person may take black bass in waters owned and enclosed by him.

SEC. 36. Any person may take black bass in waters owned and enclosed by him for the purpose of stocking other waters and may take and sell any black bass reared by him in such waters.

Close season for pickerel.

SEC. 37. The close season for pickerel or wall-eyed pike shall be from March first to April thirtieth, both inclusive. Pickerel or wall-eyed pike shall not be taken, killed, purchased, sold, or exposed for sale or exchange, or possessed during the close season, except as provided in section thirty-eight of this act.

Any person may take pickerel in waters owned and enclosed by him.

SEC. 38. Any person may take pickerel or wall-eyed pike in waters owned or enclosed by him for the purpose of stocking other waters, or may take and sell for purposes of propagation any such pickerel or wall-eyed pike reared by him in such enclosed waters.

Limitation on size of pickerel that may be taken.

SEC. 39. Pickerel or wall-eyed pike less than twelve inches in length shall not be taken or possessed, and if taken, shall, without avoidable injury, be immediately returned to the waters where taken.

Taking of striped bass.

SEC. 40. Striped bass less than eight inches in length shall not be intentionally taken at any time. Striped bass shall not be intentionally taken from any of the rivers of this state by means of seines or nets from the thirty-first day of March to the first day of July, both inclusive. If taken in either case herein specified, the same shall be immediately returned, without avoidable injury, to the waters from whence taken.

Pollution of waters prohibited.

SEC. 41. No sawdust or shavings shall be thrown or allowed to run into any waters inhabited by trout.

Taking of fish by explosives prohibited.

SEC. 42. Fish shall not be taken by means of explosives. Except for mining or mechanical purposes, dynamite or other explosives shall not be used in any of the waters of the state, or possessed upon the shores, or islands of inland waters thereof, and possession thereof by any person on the shores or islands of inland waters of this state shall be presumptive evidence that the

same is possessed for use in violation of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 43. The close season for shad shall be from June twenty-first to March fourteenth, both inclusive; provided that the commissioners of fisheries and game shall have authority to extend the open season to the first day of July where, owing to the lateness of the season, such action shall seem proper to said commissioners. Close season for shad.

SEC. 44. No person shall sell or offer or expose for sale any shad not caught in the Connecticut river or its tributaries, representing the same to be Connecticut river shad, and no person shall sell or offer or expose for sale any shad not caught in the Housatonic river or its tributaries, representing the same to be Housatonic river shad. Misrepresentation as to shad.

SEC. 45. No person shall leave or use any set line or float of any kind, other than a float attached to a line held in hand, or to a line attached to a rod held in hand, in the waters of any pond or lake of this state, except in private ponds or tide-water ponds, between April first and December first next following. Use of setlines or floats.

SEC. 46. No person shall draw, set, or use any seine, pound, gill, or set-net in any pond or lake in this state; *provided*, that seines or nets may be used for taking minnows for bait, except in brooks and streams inhabited by trout. No person shall take, or assist in taking, or attempt to take any fish from the waters of this state by the use of a spear; *provided*, that this section shall not apply to taking dog fish, eels, or suckers. Use of seines in ponds and lakes prohibited.

SEC. 47. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this article shall be punished as follows: For each violation of section twenty-six, in relation to close season for trout; of sections twenty-seven and twenty-eight, in relation to size and number of trout; of section thirty-two, in relation to the transportation of trout; of section thirty-four, in relation to close season for black bass; of section forty, in relation to striped bass; of sections forty-one and forty-two, in relation to polluting streams and use of explosives, by a fine of fifty dollars. For all other violations of said article, by a fine of twenty-five dollars, and an additional penalty of five dollars for each fish taken or possessed in violation thereof. Penalties.

ARTICLE IV.

Fish, Local Provisions.

SECTION 48. Fishing prohibited, where.

" 49. Fishing with seines and nets prohibited, where.

" 50. Fishing, except with hook and line prohibited, where.

" 51. Fishing, except with written consent, prohibited, where.

" 52. Fishing prohibited, when.

Amos lake, January first to May first.

Ashland Cotton Company's reservoir, November first to April first.

Ball's pond, January first to May first.

Bantam lake, March first to May first.

Beardsley pond, February first to June first.

Black pond, November first to May first.

Cedar swamp pond, February first to May first.

Chestnut hill reservoir, June first to November first.

Community lake, December first to April first.

Cream hill lake, December first to April first.

Dog pond, March first to June first.

Fuller ponds, November first to May first.

Griswold Paper Company's reservoir, November first to April first.

Hatch pond, November first to May first.

Hockanum river, December first to April first.

Housatonic river, April first to August first.

Indian pond, February first to June fifteenth.

Kenosia lake, December first to May first.

Leonard pond, November first to May first.

Long pond, November first to May first.

Meriden Cutlery Company's pond, December first to June first.

Middlefield reservoir, November first to May first.

Mudge Pond, February first to June first.

North lake, November fifteenth to April fifteenth.

Quadric reservoir, November first to May first.

Round lake, November first to May first.

Round pond, March first to July first.

South Coventry ponds, November fifteenth to April fifteenth.

Spectacle ponds, November first to May first.

Taunton lake, February first to July first.

Twin lakes, December first to May first.

Tyler pond, March first to June first.

Waramaug lake, April first to July first.

Wononscopomoc lake, November fifteenth to April fifteenth.

SECTION 58. Fishing in Bride brook.

" 54. Fishing in Farm river.

" 55. Fishing in Farmington river.

" 56. Fishing in Farmington, Connecticut, and Scantic rivers.

" 57. Fishing in Holly pond.

" 58. Fishing in Housatonic river.

" 59. Fishing in Mamacock creek and Pattagansett brook.

" 60. Fishing in Sabethe river and its tributaries.

" 61. Fishing in Salmon river, Wethersfield cove, and Keeney's cove.

" 62. Lobsters; size.

" 63. Round clams.

" 64. Escalops.

" 65. Use of plows in taking shell-fish.

" 66. Taking fish by non-residents prohibited, when.

" 67. Obstructions to seines.

" 68. Pounds for shad.

- SECTION 69. Use of seines and other nets regulated.
- " 70. Pounds in Niantic bay.
 - " 71. Pounds and weirs in Paucatuck river.
 - " 72. Bridgeport and Black Rock harbors.
 - " 73. Saugatuck bay and river.
 - " 74. Mystic river.
 - " 75. West river.
 - " 76. New Haven harbor.
 - " 77. Thames river.
 - " 78. Eels in East Lyme, Waterford, and Westbrook.
 - " 79. Milford harbor.
 - " 80. Fairfield beach.
 - " 81. Milford, Walnut beach.
 - " 82. Connecticut river, salmon and striped bass.
 - " 83. Quinnipiac river.
 - " 84. Shetucket and Quinebaug rivers.
 - " 85. Housatonic river, shad.
 - " 86. Farmington river, shad.
 - " 87. Farm river and Stony river.
 - " 88. Penalties.

SEC. 48. No person shall take, or assist in taking, or attempt to take any fish from the waters of Konomoc lake, in the towns of Montville and Salem, or from any of the waters upon the grounds of the Putnam Memorial Camp.

Taking of fish
in certain
waters
prohibited.

SEC. 49. No person shall take, or assist in taking, or attempt to take any fish with any seine or net of any kind in any of the following-named waters of this state: Blackberry river, or any of its tributaries, in the towns of North Canaan and Norfolk; Chapman's pond, in the town of East Haddam; Cove pond, in the towns of Stamford and Darien; Hockanum river, in the town of East Hartford; Mianus or Mill river, in the town of Fairfield; and Waramaug lake in Litchfield county.

Taking of fish
with seine in
certain waters
prohibited.

SEC. 50. No person shall take, or assist in taking, or attempt to take any fish with any contrivance or device of any kind, except a hook and line, in any of the following-named waters of this state: Ball's pond, in the town of New Fairfield; Bantam lake, in Litchfield county; Benedict pond, in the town of Norfolk; Twin lakes, in the town of Salisbury; Cherry pond, in the towns of Avon and Canton; Curtiss' mill-pond, in the town of Monroe; Doolittle pond, in the town of Norfolk; Fresh pond, in the town of Stratford; Fuller ponds, in the town of Kent; Green pond, or Creek pond and outlet, in the town of Sherman; Hatch and Leonard ponds, in the town of Kent; Mudge pond, in the town of Sharon; Still river, in the town of Brookfield; Shuttle Meadow lake, in the town of Southington; Spectacle ponds, in the town of Kent; Tobey pond, in the town of Norfolk; Wangum lake, in the town of Canaan; and West Hill pond, in the towns of New Hartford and Barkhamsted.

Taking of fish
except with
hook and line in
certain waters
prohibited.

Taking of fish
without written
permission in
certain waters
prohibited.

SEC. 51. No person shall take, or assist in taking, or attempt to take any fish from the waters of Grupe reservoir, in the town of New Canaan, without the written permission of the water commissioners of the city of Norwalk; or from the reservoir of the water works of the city of Middletown, without the written permission of two of the water commissioners of said city of Middletown; or from the waters of Saltonstall lake, in New Haven county, without the written permission of the proprietors of the fisheries therein, or from Whitneyville lake or pond, or from any reservoir belonging to the New Haven Water Company, without the written permission of the directors of said water company.

Close season for
fish in certain
waters.

SEC. 52. No person shall take, or assist in taking, or attempt to take any fish from Chestnut Hill reservoir, in the town of Killingly, between the first day of June and the first day of November; or from Black pond, in the town of Middlefield, Long pond, in the town of Salisbury, Middlefield reservoir, in the town of Middlefield, Quadic reservoir, Round lake, in the town of Salisbury, and Hatch and Leonard ponds, in the town of Kent, between the first day of November and the first day of May next following; or from Ashland Cotton Company's reservoir, in the town of Griswold, Griswold Paper Company's reservoir, in the town of Griswold, and Woodstock lake, in the town of Woodstock, between the first day of November and the first day of April next following; or from North lake, in the town of Hebron, South Coventry ponds, in the town of Coventry, and Wononscopomoc lake, in the town of Salisbury, between the fifteenth day of November and the fifteenth day of April next following; or from the Meriden Cutlery Company's pond, in Meriden, between the first day of December and the first day of June next following; or from Kenosia lake, in the town of Danbury, and either of the Twin lakes, in the town of Salisbury, between the first day of December and the first day of May next following; or from Community lake, or the creeks running into said lake, in the town of Wallingford, and Hockanum river, in the town of East Hartford, above the lower mill dam in said town, and Cream Hill lake, in the town of Cornwall, between the first day of December and the first day of April next following; or from Amos lake, in the town of Preston, and Ball's pond, in the town of New Fairfield, between the first day of January and the first day of May next following; or from Taunton lake, in the town of Newtown, between the first day of February and the first day of July next following; or from Indian pond, in the town of Sharon, between the first day of February and the fifteenth day of June next following; or from Beardsley pond and Mudge pond, in the town of Sharon, between the first day of February and the first day of June next

following; or from Cedar Swamp pond or reservoir, in the towns of Bristol and Wolcott, between the first day of February and the first day of May next following; or from Round pond, in the town of Ridgefield, between the first day of March and the first day of July next following; or from Dog pond and Tyler pond, in the town of Goshen, between the first day of March and the first day of June next following; or from Bantam lake, in the town of Litchfield, between the first day of March and the first day of May next following; or from Fuller ponds and Spectacle ponds, in the town of Kent, between the first day of November and the first day of May following; or from Waramaug lake, in Litchfield county, between the first day of April and the first day of July next following.

SEC. 53. No person shall take any alewives from Bride brook and outlet, in the town of East Lyme, between the first day of May and the first day of July next following in any year.

Close season for alewives in Bride brook.

SEC. 54. No person, except members of the Waltonian club of New Haven, shall fish in any portion of Farm river, or its tributaries, the right of fishing wherein shall be owned, leased, or lawfully occupied by said club, except the riparian proprietors in the stream opposite to their said lands, respectively. No person shall, for the purpose of fishing, enter upon lands of any other person adjacent to the portion of said stream or its tributaries, the right of fishing wherein shall be owned, leased, or lawfully occupied by said club.

Waltonian club.

SEC. 55. No person shall draw or use any net for taking fish in the Farmington river, or its tributaries, above the dam at Tariffville, in Simsbury; or use any weir or set-net, the mesh of which is less than five inches in width, in the Farmington river in Windsor.

Restriction on using net in Farmington river.

SEC. 56. No person shall take any lamprey eels in the Farmington, Connecticut, or Scantic rivers, between the fifteenth day of May and the first day of September next following in each year.

Close season for lamprey eels in Farmington river.

SEC. 57. No person shall take fish by any means from the waters of Holly pond, in the towns of Stamford and Darien, unless he is at the time, and has been for at least one month next preceding, an actual *bona fide* inhabitant or resident of this state.

Holly pond, fishing in, restricted.

SEC. 58. No person shall set or draw any seine or net in the Housatonic river between its junction with the Naugatuck river and the dam of The Ousatonic Water Company, between the first day of April and the first day of August next following in any year. No person shall take or attempt to take any fish in or from the Housatonic river between the bridge known as Zoar bridge and the dam of The Ousatonic Water Company, otherwise than with a hook and line, or troll, and no person shall fish in said river between the dam of The Ousatonic Water

Housatonic river, restriction on using net in.

Company and the bridge over said river known as Bennett's bridge, except during the months of July, August, September, and October in each year.

Mamacock
creek and Patta-
gansett brook,
taking alewives
in, restricted.

SEC. 59. No person shall take any alewives from Mamacock creek, in East Lyme, above the bridge of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company crossing said creek, or from Patagansett brook running into said creek, except upon Friday or Saturday nights during the months of March, April, May, and June.

Sabathe and
Arawana rivers,
fishing in,
restricted.

SEC. 60. No person shall set or use any seine, net, trap, or contrivance of any kind other than a hook and line for catching native fish in the Sabathe river which unites with the Connecticut river at Middletown, or in any of the tributaries of said Sabathe river, including the West or Arawana river and its tributaries, except between the first day of January and the first day of April next following in each year. No shad shall be caught in said Sabathe river or in any of its tributaries, including the West or Arawana river and its tributaries, after the first day of June of each year. At no time or season shall any person use any seine or net in the said Sabathe river or its tributaries, including the West or Arawana river and its tributaries, with less than a two and one-half inches mesh.

Salmon river,
fishing in,
restricted.

SEC. 61. No person shall take or destroy, by means of seines or nets, any fish in Salmon river or cove, in the county of Middlesex, from the mouth of said river or cove to as far as tide water extends, during the months of July, August, September, December, January, and February, or by means of any seine or net more than fifteen rods long, or by means of any fyke-net, during any portion of the year. No person shall take or destroy, by means of seines and nets, any fish in Wethersfield cove, in the town of Wethersfield, or in Keeney's cove, in the towns of Glastonbury and East Hartford, except between the fifteenth day of March and the twentieth day of June next following, both inclusive.

Lobsters, limita-
tion on taking.

SEC. 62. No person shall at any time catch, take, buy, sell, or expose for sale, or possess, for any purpose, any lobster less than nine inches in length, alive or dead, measured from one extreme of the body to the other, exclusive of claws and feelers. If any person shall at any time take any female lobster with the ova or spawn attached, such female lobster shall be immediately liberated alive.

Clams, taking
of, restricted.

SEC. 63. No rake, tongs, dredge, or other device shall be used for taking hard or round clams in any of the waters of this state, with spaces or openings between the teeth or prongs of less than one inch, and no hard or round clams less than one inch in thickness, or which shall pass through a ring of one and one-half inch internal diameter, shall be caught, possessed, bought, sold,

or offered for sale by any person, but if caught, shall be returned to the water from which they were taken without unnecessary injury.

SEC. 64. No person shall take any escalops in any of the waters of this state from the first day of April to the first day of October in each year. No person shall take any escalops by raking or dredging.

Escalops, taking of, restricted.

SEC. 65. No person shall take any clams or other shell-fish from the shores of any of the waters of this state by means of plowing up the same by horse, mule, or ox-team.

Clams, plowing, prohibited.

SEC. 66. No person who has not resided continuously in this state for one year, shall use or assist in using any seine, net, or gill-net in any river of this state, between the fifteenth day of March and the twentieth day of June next following in any year.

Use of net in rivers restricted.

SEC. 67. No person shall place any obstructions upon any fishing place, or upon grounds swept by seines when taking fish in a proper manner, without the consent of the owner.

Placing of obstructions on fishing ground restricted.

SEC. 68. No person shall construct, on or in the waters along the shore of Long Island sound, any weir or pound for taking shad or white-fish, within seventy rods of the place where any other weir or pound has been constructed, used, and continued during the fishing seasons for the preceding ten years; but this section shall not extend to or affect any person or association, or their assigns, who may have had, used, and continued during the seasons for fishing for not less than five years next preceding, such pounds or weirs nearer to such older established and located pounds and weirs; and every person attempting or intending to violate the provisions of this section may be restrained by injunction, and shall pay to the person injured all damage sustained. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the waters between the eastern boundary of the town of Madison and Pond point in Milford.

Use of weir or pound for taking shad or white-fish in Long Island sound restricted.

SEC. 69. No person shall use or assist in using, in any of the waters of this state, any seine, drag, gill, or other net between sunset on Saturday evening and sunset on the following Sunday evening, prior to June twentieth, in each year, or shall at any time use or assist in using any seine, drag, gill, or other net for catching shad with a mesh less than two and one-half inches square; *provided*, that this section shall not apply to the raising and use of leaders in the waters of Long Island and Fisher's Island sounds.

Use of seine on Sunday prohibited, and size of mesh to be used in shad fishing specified.

SEC. 70. No person shall construct, set, or use, at any time between the first day of July and the first day of September next following in each year, any pound, trap, weir, or other stationary contrivance for catching fish in, or permit the same or any part thereof to remain in, that portion of Niantic bay which lies north and west of a line beginning at high-water mark, at a point four

Niantic bay, fishing in, restricted.

hundred and fifty feet south of the shore end of the wharf of The Crescent Park Company, and running thence due east six hundred and fifty feet, thence northerly in a straight line over the west side of Wigwam rock, at high-water mark, thence northerly to a point on the shore at high-water mark, opposite the west end of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford railroad station at Niantic or East Lyme.

Paucatuck river, fishing in, restricted.

SEC. 71. No person shall erect or continue any pound or weir upon any flat, or other part of the bottom of the Paucatuck river eastward or westward of its channel, between the first day of June and the twentieth day of March next following in each year, or shall erect or continue any stationary net or like obstruction to the main channel of said river. No person shall fish with mesh or scoop nets in Paucatuck river, or any of its branches, from sunset on Friday until sunrise on Monday of each week from the twentieth day of March to the first day of June in each year; and no person shall use more than one net therein.

Fishing between Long beach and Penfield reef restricted.

SEC. 72. No person shall draw, set, or use any net, seine, pound-net, fyke-net, or set-net, in any of the waters of Long Island sound, or any of the creeks or tributaries thereto lying north of a line drawn from the breakwater on what is known as Long beach to the Penfield Reef lighthouse, and thence along said Penfield reef to the shore or mainland in the town of Fairfield. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the setting of gill-nets having a mesh not less than two and one-half inches square in said waters for the purpose of catching shad between the first day of March and the twentieth day of June next following in each year, and the catching of other fish in said nets while engaged in taking shad shall not be deemed unlawful; *provided*, such other fish are immediately returned to the waters from whence they were taken.

Saugatuck bay and Saugatuck river, fishing in, restricted.

SEC. 73. No person shall set or draw any net or seine, draft or drag-net in Saugatuck bay or Saugatuck river in the town of Westport, with a mesh less than three-quarters of an inch square, from the first day of November to the first day of January in each year; nor with a mesh less than five-eighths of an inch square, from the first day of January in each year to the fifteenth day of April; nor with a mesh less than one and a half inch square, from the fifteenth day of April to the first day of November in each year; and no person shall use a rake or dredge for the purpose of taking or collecting oysters in the Saugatuck river between Seymour's rock and the State street bridge in the town of Westport.

Mystic river, fishing in, restricted.

SEC. 74. No person shall draw any seine in Mystic river north of a line running due east from the lighthouse in Groton, from the fifteenth day of April to the first day of November in

each year; *provided*, that any person may draw any seine, for the purpose of taking bony-fish, in any part of Mystic river, south-erly of Mystic bridge, in April and May in each year. No person shall draw, or assist in drawing, any seine for the purpose of taking fish, in said river north of the upper bridge, known as the Mystic bridge, or in the waters of Stonington above the railroad bridge. No person shall catch any smelt in the Mystic river or its tributaries except with hook and line.

SEC. 75. No person shall set or use any stationary net in West river below the Westville bridge. West river, fishing in, restricted.

SEC. 76. No person shall set or use any stationary net in New Haven harbor, within two miles of a line commencing at high-water mark and drawn directly across from Oyster point in New Haven to the old wharf in West Haven. New Haven harbor, fishing in, restricted.

SEC. 77. No person shall, except for catching shad, set or use any fyke or fish trap, or fine net or seine, whose meshes are less than one and one-quarter inch square, in the Thames river. Thames river, fishing in, restricted.

SEC. 78. No person shall set or use any eel pot, trap, net, seine, weir, pound, or other contrivance for the catching of eels, or shall catch or take any eels otherwise than by hook and line, or spear, in any of the waters adjacent to or within the towns of East Lyme, Waterford, and Westbrook. East Lyme, Waterford, and Westbrook waters, fishing in, restricted.

SEC. 79. No person shall draw, set, or use any net, seine, pound-net, fyke-net, or set-net in the water known as Milford harbor, north of a line drawn from Welch's lane on the east shore to Charles island, and thence along the bar connecting said island with the main land, from August first to November first in each year. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the catching of menhaden or the taking of eels, crabs, or bait fish in nets. Milford harbor, fishing in, restricted.

SEC. 80. No person shall take more than one peck of clams at any one tide on Fairfield beach between White Ash creek and Pine creek, so called, in the town of Fairfield, or on the bar extending from said beach to Penfield reef, so called, or on the flats adjacent to said beach or said bar, on any week day. No person shall take or dig clams on Sunday on any of the beaches, flats, or bars herein mentioned. Fairfield beach, taking of clams on, restricted.

SEC. 81. No person shall, between the first day of April and the first day of July next following, in any year, take any soft or long clams at Walnut beach in the town of Milford, between Milford point breakwater and Pond point. Walnut beach, taking of clams on, restricted.

SEC. 82. No person shall take salmon or striped bass from the Connecticut river, in seines or nets, between the thirty-first day of March and the first day of July next following in each year. Connecticut river, taking of salmon and striped bass in, restricted.

SEC. 83. No person shall set or keep any nets, weirs, or other contrivances in the Quinipiack river below Doolittle's dam, so called, more than two hours on any tide, counting two tides in Quinipiack river, fishing in, restricted.

the river a day, for the purpose of obstructing the passage of fish, but nothing herein shall prohibit the placing or keeping of nets along the shores of said river in the town of New Haven; *provided*, at least three-fourths of the passage remain unobstructed.

Shetucket river,
fishing in,
restricted.

SEC. 84. No person shall set or use any fish-net or seine, between eleven o'clock afternoon and sunrise, in the Shetucket river, or take any shad therefrom below the dam at Greenville; or fish with scoop nets at any of the falls, dams, or sluice-ways in Quinebaug river, or in Shetucket river below its junction with the Quinebaug, except between sunset on Monday evening and sunrise on Friday morning next following, in any week in April, May, and June.

Damages for
injuring shad
fisheries in
Housatonic
river.

SEC. 85. When any shad fishery in the Housatonic river, between the dam of The Ousatonic Water Company and the great falls at New Milford, has been or shall be injured or destroyed by the erection of any obstruction across said river, and any person erecting the same is liable to pay to the owner of any such fishery the damages by him sustained by such erection, and if the parties in interest cannot agree as to the amount of said damages, such owner may prefer his petition to the superior court of the county in which said fishery is situated; and said court shall thereupon appoint three disinterested freeholders to hear said parties, to whom they shall give notice of the time and place of their meeting on the business of their appointment, and after being sworn they shall hear the parties, and inquire into the truth of the matters alleged in said petition, and assess the just damages sustained by the petitioners, and report their finding and assessment to the court; and said court, on accepting said report, shall render judgment against the respondent for said amount of damages, and the costs, and issue execution therefor; and said assessment of damages shall be recorded by the clerk of said court.

Shad, taking of
in Farmington
river, restricted.

SEC. 86. No person shall, between the first day of April and the twentieth day of June next following, inclusive, for the purpose of catching, disturb the shad in the Farmington river, between the east end or side of the Mud Seine Fishing Place, so called, in the town of Windsor, and a line drawn across said river at right angles thereto at the mouth of the White brook, in said town, and no person shall drive or attempt to drive any shad in said river, out of and beyond said limits, or catch any shad except with gill-net within said limits.

Farm river and
Stony river,
fishing in,
restricted.

SEC. 87. No person shall take, or attempt to take, any fish otherwise than with baited hook or artificial fly, in Farm river or Stony river, in New Haven county, or in the bay into which it flows, northerly of a line drawn due west from the extreme southerly point of Darrow's island, exposed at low tide, and westerly of a line drawn due north from the easterly point of

said island, so exposed at low tide, and the high-water line on the opposite Branford shore; *provided*, that the commissioners of fisheries and game may, in writing signed by each of them, license any person who shall give guaranties satisfactory to them to obey all laws relating to fishing, to fish with nets or seines in said waters, and the prohibitions in this section shall not apply to persons so licensed, and complying with the provisions of said license.

SEC. 88. Every person who violates any of the provisions of ^{Penalties.} this article shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

ARTICLE V.

Commissioners of Fisheries and Game and Protection of Fish and Game.

- SECTION 89. Appointment of commissioners.
 " 90. Compensation of commissioners.
 " 91. Duties of commissioners.
 " 92. Powers of commissioners.
 " 93. Appointment of fish and game wardens.
 " 94. Powers and duties of fish and game wardens.
 " 95. Powers and duties of special protectors.
 " 96. Compensation of fish and game wardens and special protectors..
 " 97. Appointment of seine inspectors and their duties.
 " 98. Seines and nets, size of mesh.
 " 99. Report of shad and other fish caught.
 " 100. Report of salmon caught.
 " 101. Owner of nets to notify inspector.
 " 102. Commissioners to approve pounds.
 " 103. Fish-ways.
 " 104. Weirs to preserve fish in waters stocked by commissioners.
 " 105. Commissioners may take fish and game for certain purposes.
 " 106. Forfeiture of implements.
 " 107. Jurisdiction of justices of the peace.
 " 108. Penalties.
 " 109. Laws repealed and saving clause.

SEC. 89. On or before May first, 1903, and biennially thereafter, the governor shall appoint three commissioners of fisheries and game, who shall serve for two years from the first day of July following their appointment, and until their successors are duly appointed, unless sooner removed by the governor. ^{Appointment of commissioners of fisheries and game.}

SEC. 90. Each commissioner shall receive three dollars per day for his services and his actual expenses while officially employed, and the commission shall be allowed a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars a year for clerical expenses. ^{Salary and expenses.}

Duties.

SEC. 91. The duties of the commissioners of fisheries and game shall be as follows: The supervision of hatcheries and retaining ponds, the introduction, propagation, and distribution of such food fish and game as are adapted to the waters or lands of this state, and the appointment of fish and game wardens, and inspectors as hereinafter provided. They shall co-operate with the United States fish commission and with the different fish and game commissioners of other states, and shall report to the governor on or before the first day of December next preceding the convening of the general assembly, giving a detailed statement of their receipts and expenditures, and there shall be two thousand copies made of such report. They shall enforce all laws relating to fish and game, and shall perform such other duties as are or may be imposed upon them by law.

Powers.

SEC. 92. For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act, each of the commissioners shall have the same power as grand jurors or prosecuting officers to prosecute any person who violates any of its provisions.

Wardens.

SEC. 93. On or before September first, 1901, and biennially thereafter, the commissioners of fisheries and game shall appoint one person in each county as a fish and game warden, who shall serve for two years from the date of his appointment.

Powers of wardens and other officers.

SEC. 94. Fish and game wardens and other officers shall have the power, without warrant, within their respective precincts, to arrest for the violation of any provision of this chapter or any law relating to fish and game. The fish and game warden for any county shall, within thirty days after his appointment, appoint not less than ten nor more than twenty special fish and game protectors for said county, to act under him, who shall hold office until removed by the warden appointing them or by his successor or by the commissioners of fisheries and game. Said warden may deputize another person to assist in detecting and arresting any person who may be violating any law relating to fish and game. Each warden shall take the oath of office and shall report to the commissioners of fisheries and game on the first days of January, April, July, and October in each year, and shall enforce all laws relating to fish and game. Upon the appointment of the fish and game wardens and special protectors under this act, the term of office of the present fish and game wardens and special protectors shall expire. The warden for any county, his deputy, or any special protector shall have free access, at all reasonable hours, to search, without search warrant, places or receptacles of any kind which said officers have reasonable ground to suspect are used for keeping, carrying, or covering game or fish taken or possessed contrary to law.

Powers of special protectors.

SEC. 95. Special protectors of fish and game shall have the same powers as other officers to arrest for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter or any law relating to fish and

game. They shall enforce all laws relating to fish and game, and each protector shall report to the warden appointing him as often as required by said warden.

SEC. 96. In all prosecutions for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter, or any law for the protection of fish and game, the fish and game warden, his deputy, special protector, or other officer making the arrest, shall be entitled to a fee of twenty dollars in each and every case where conviction is had, which fee shall be taxed by the court as costs in the case against the defendant, and said fish and game warden, his deputy, special protector, or other officer shall be paid said sum; *provided*, that the court taxing the costs in any additional cases shall do so only as justice may require. Fish and game wardens and special protectors shall not receive any other fees for their services. Fees.

SEC. 97. The commissioners of fisheries and game shall annually appoint one or more seine inspectors in every town where shad fisheries exist, who shall see that every seine and net used for catching shad in such town conforms to the provisions of section ninety-eight of this act. Every seine inspector shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifty cents for every seine inspected by him, said amount to be paid by the owner or owners of the seine so inspected. Seine inspectors.

SEC. 98. No net having a mesh less than two and one-half inches square shall be used for the leader, heart, or bowl of any pound, weir, or other similar fixed contrivance at any time of the year prior to the twelfth day of May, or for any seine, drag, or gill-net at any time of the year prior to the twenty-fifth day of June, unless by the permission of the commissioners first obtained; *provided*, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to fyke-fishing, or to pounds set for the purpose of catching white-fish between Hammock point in Clinton and Pond point in Milford, or between the mouths of the Connecticut and Thames rivers. Seine, restriction as to fishing with.

SEC. 99. The owner or owners of every pound, weir, or other similar fixed contrivance, or of any fishing pier, seine, fyke, drag, gill, or other net used in any of the waters of this state, shall make written report to the secretary of the commission of fisheries and game on or before the first day of October in each year, specifying the number of shad, and also the number and kind of other edible or salable fish so caught by him or them during the year. Suitable blank forms for such reports shall be furnished by the commission upon application. Owners of pound to make report of number of fish caught.

SEC. 100. Any smolt, grilse, or salmon caught in any pound, weir, or net of any kind, and being less than nine pounds in weight, shall be immediately released by the person or persons who shall catch the same, and such person or persons shall, with- Smolt, grilse, and salmon, restriction as to catching.

out delay, report such fact to one of the commissioners of fisheries and game.

Owner of net to notify inspector when ready for use.

SEC. 101. The owner of every net used for shad fishing shall, before it is so used, notify the inspector of his town that the same is ready for use.

Pounds, restrictions as to setting.

SEC. 102. No person shall set or use any pound, weir, or other similar fixed contrivance for catching fish in any of the waters of this state until the owner or owners thereof shall have delivered to the commissioners of fisheries and game, or to one of them, a description of the same, specifying the place on the shore where it is to be set, the name of the owner or owners, and the name by which such pound, weir, or other similar fixed contrivance shall be called by such owner or owners; said commissioners shall number them in the order that such descriptions are delivered to them, and the number of each, painted in black figures, each figure not less than six inches long and four inches broad, on a light ground, shall be set and maintained in a conspicuous place at the land end of its leader, and at the seaward end, or near the outer bowl.

Fish ways, construction of.

SEC. 103. Upon petition of ten persons owning property above any artificial obstruction built upon any river up which shad or salmon run, including the Farmington river, the commissioners of fisheries and game shall determine whether such artificial obstruction shall be provided by the occupant of such obstruction with a suitable fish-way for the passage of fish, and said commissioners, when they shall have determined upon the form, capacity, and location of any such fish-way, shall give written notice to one or more of the occupants of the obstruction over which such fish-way is to be built, and require the same to be built within a time to be therein specified. The commissioners shall act on the provisions of this section within thirty days from the receipt of such petition; *provided*, that said commissioners shall be satisfied that such fish-way, when so constructed, will furnish a feasible way up and down the same for such fish. Such fish-way shall be built and completed to the satisfaction of the commissioners within the time specified by them. After the completion of any fish-way, to the satisfaction of the commissioners, the occupants shall alter, and keep it in repair, and open and free from obstruction to the passage of fish, in such manner and during such period as the commissioners shall require; and if no period shall be specified by the commissioners, it shall be kept open and free from the first day of April to the first day of November in each year. No person shall take any fish within four hundred yards of any fish-way.

Weirs and nets to prevent escape of fish from pond permitted.

SEC. 104. The proprietors of private ponds, and the selectmen of any town in which any pond or lake is situated, or the selectmen of adjoining towns surrounding any lake or pond, by

concurrent action, may, where such ponds or lakes have been stocked by the commissioners of fisheries and game, or by the parties owning the same, with bass, land-locked salmon, or any other fish not natural to said waters, construct or authorize the construction of weirs or nets to prevent the escape of such fish, or their being drawn into any flumes or mill-races and destroyed by waterwheels or chemicals used in manufacturing; *provided*, that, when the water of any such pond or lake is drawn upon for manufacturing or other purposes, under any right existing or hereafter acquired, said weirs or nets shall be so constructed and kept clear from obstruction as not to interfere with the passage of water.

SEC. 105. Nothing in this chapter or in the statutes of this state shall prevent the commissioners of fisheries and game, or any person duly authorized by them, from taking fish, crustaceans, birds, or animals, at any time and place and as they choose, for the purpose of science, cultivation, and dissemination. Commissioners of fisheries and game may take fish and game.

SEC. 106. Any boat, seine, net, spear, torch, fishing tackle, or any implements used in taking or catching fish in violation of law, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the commissioners of fisheries and game, or either of them, or by any fish and game warden, special protector, or any officer, and brought before any justice of the peace within the county where the offense was committed; and said justice of the peace, in open court, may order the boat, seine, net, spear, torch, fishing tackle, or any implements used in taking fish in violation of law, destroyed or sold; if sold, one-half of the proceeds of the sale shall be paid to the party making the seizure, and the balance, after paying the costs of the court, shall be paid to the town where the seizure was made. The person using any boat, seine, net, spear, torch, fishing tackle, or any implements in violation of any of the provisions of this act, may be considered the owner thereof in any complaint commenced to procure its condemnation or forfeiture, when the owner is unknown to the informer or prosecutor. Forfeiture of fishing tackle illegally used.

SEC. 107. In all complaints for the violation of any law made for the propagation or preservation or protection of fish and game, the justices of the peace, before whom the same shall be tried, shall have jurisdiction and power to render judgment therein, and issue process of execution and mittimus thereon where such judgment shall not exceed the fine, forfeiture, or penalty of one hundred dollars, or imprisonment of more than thirty days, or both; but the defendant shall have the right to appeal as in other cases. Powers of justices of the peace.

SEC. 108. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this article shall be punished as follows: For each violation of sections ninety-eight, one hundred and one, and one hundred Penalties.

and three, in relation to size of mesh of seines and nets, inspection of nets, and construction and use of fish-ways, by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars; of section one hundred, in relation to taking of salmon, by a fine of not more than fifty dollars; of section ninety-nine, in relation to report of fish caught, by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars; and of section one hundred and two, in relation to pounds, by a fine of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars. For all other violations of said article, by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 109. Only such statutes or parts thereof as are mentioned in article seven of this act are repealed by this act; and such repeals shall not affect or impair any right accruing, accrued, or acquired, or any liability, penalty, or forfeiture incurred under or by virtue of any statute so repealed prior to the time when this act takes effect, and such right, liability, penalty, or forfeiture may be asserted or enforced by action, and any criminal act may be prosecuted and punishment inflicted in the same manner and to the same extent as if such statute had not been repealed. All actions and proceedings, civil or criminal, commenced under any statute, before this act takes effect, may be prosecuted and defended in the same manner as if this act had not been passed.

ARTICLE VI.

Definition and Construction.

Section 110. Definition.

Definitions.

SEC. 110. The following words and phrases used in this act are defined as follows: (1) "Grouse" includes ruffed grouse, partridge, and every member of the grouse family. (2) "Trout" includes speckled trout, brown trout, rainbow trout, red throat trout, and brook trout. (3) "Lake trout" for the purpose of this act includes land-locked salmon and ouananiche. (4) "Black bass" includes Oswego bass. (5) "Angling" means taking fish by hook and line in hand, or rod in hand. (6) It shall be unlawful to take or possess any fish or game during the time described as the "close season" for such fish or game, and the taking or possessing shall be a violation of the article prescribing such season. Fish and game for which close seasons are established may be hunted and caught in a lawful manner during that part of the year which is not included as such close seasons respectively. The "open season" is that part of the year when they may be taken in a lawful manner. (7) "Taking" includes pursuing, shooting, hunting, killing, capturing, trapping, snaring, and netting fish and game, and all lesser acts such as disturbing, harrying, or worrying, whether they result

Section 111. Construction.

in taking or not; and includes every attempt to take and every act of assistance to every other person in taking or attempting to take fish or game. Whenever taking is allowed by law, reference is had to taking by lawful means, and in a lawful manner.

(8) "Person" includes a co-partnership, joint stock company, or corporation. (9) Gender and number shall be disregarded in construing this act whenever it is necessary to carry out the spirit thereof. (10) Commission, commissioners, and board of commissioners are synonymous with commissioners of fisheries and game.

SEC. 111. This act is intended to be a restatement of existing law with such changes as clearly appear.

ARTICLE VII.

Repeal of Statutes Concerning Fish and Game.

SEC. 112. The following-named sections of the general statutes are hereby repealed: Section 2309, concerning appointment of seine inspectors. Section 2414, concerning size of lobsters. Section 2416, concerning Black pond, Woodstock ponds, Little river, Marlborough pond, and East Hampton pond. Section 2417, concerning Bantam lake, Mt. Tom pond, Salisbury ponds, and Long Meadow pond. Section 2418, concerning Cherry pond. Section 2419, concerning Curtiss' mill-pond. Section 2420, concerning Cove pond. Section 2421, concerning Chapinville ponds, Twin lakes, and ponds in New Fairfield. Section 2422, concerning Chestnut Hill reservoirs. Section 2423, concerning pounds at mouth of Connecticut river. Section 2424, concerning salmon and striped bass. Section 2425, concerning Dog pond and Tyler pond. Section 2426, concerning Farm river and Stony river. Section 2427, concerning Long lake and Little pond. Section 2428, concerning Farm river. Section 2429, concerning the Waltonian club. Section 2430, concerning Farm river and the Waltonian club. Section 2431, concerning Fresh pond. Section 2432, concerning Farmington river. Section 2436, concerning Hockanum river. Section 2439, concerning Green pond, Creek pond, and Wood creek. Section 2441, concerning Mill river. Section 2442, concerning Mianus river, Mill river, and Branch river. Section 2443, concerning Mill river. Section 2444, concerning Middlefield reservoir, Quadic reservoir, Ashland Cotton Company's reservoir, and Griswold Paper Company's reservoir. Section 2445, concerning Middletown water works. Section 2446, concerning Mystic river. Section 2447, concerning Meriden Cutlery Company's reservoir and Black pond. Section 2449, concerning Mystic river. Section 2451, concerning Mudge pond. Section 2452,

Repeal of certain sections of general statutes.

concerning Nepash brook. Section 2453, concerning West river and New Haven harbor. Section 2454, concerning North lake, Bull's pond, and Creek pond. Section 2457, concerning Community lake and creek. Section 2459, concerning Pocotopaug lake. Section 2460, concerning Paucatuck river. Section 2461, concerning Paucatuck river. Section 2462, concerning Quinnipiac river. Section 2463, concerning Round pond. Section 2464, concerning Round pond. Section 2465, concerning Round pond. Section 2467, concerning Shetucket and Quinebaug rivers. Section 2468, concerning Saltonstall lake. Section 2470, concerning Salmon river or cove. Section 2471, concerning South Coventry pond. Section 2472, concerning Saugatuck river and bay. Section 2473, concerning Still river. Section 2474, concerning Taunton lake. Section 2475, concerning Thames river. Section 2476, concerning Waramaug lake. Section 2477, concerning Waramaug lake. Section 2478, concerning Waramaug lake. Section 2479, concerning Waramaug lake. Section 2480, concerning West Hill pond. Section 2482, concerning Whitneyville lake or pond, and reservoirs of New Haven Water Company. Section 2483, concerning Wononscopomoc lake. Section 2484, concerning pounds for shad or white-fish. Section 2485, concerning taking shad. Section 2486, concerning Housatonic river shad. Section 2487, concerning inspection of nets. Section 2488, concerning fees of seine inspector. Section 2490, concerning obstructions on grounds fished with seines. Section 2491, concerning Farmington river shad. Section 2492, concerning eels in Westbrook. Section 2493, concerning eels in Waterford, East Lyme, and Clinton. Section 2495, concerning eels in Farmington and Connecticut rivers. Section 2498, concerning size of trout. Section 2504, concerning use of pounds, gills, seines, and set-nets. Section 2506, concerning pickerel in certain ponds. Section 2508, concerning use of pounds and weirs. Section 2509, concerning taking of smolt, grilse, and salmon. Section 2510, concerning report of shad caught. Section 2511, concerning nets used for leaders. Section 2512, concerning reports to commissioners. Section 2515, concerning penalties. Section 2516, concerning fish-ways. Section 2517, concerning fish-ways. Section 2518, concerning fish-ways. Section 2519, concerning fish-ways. Section 2520, concerning using poison. Section 2521, concerning using explosives. Section 2522, concerning using substances deleterious to fish. Section 2523, concerning private ponds. Section 2524, concerning use of boat contrary to law. Section 2525, concerning powers of fish commissioners. Section 2526, concerning penalties. Section 2530, concerning shooting season. Section 2533, concerning hunting on Sunday. Section 2534, concerning penalties. Section 2535, concerning killing or

trapping certain wild birds. Section 2537, concerning penalties. Section 2538, concerning sora, called rail. Section 2539, concerning entering premises with firearms. Section 2540, concerning taking birds for propagation. Section 2541, concerning killing wild ducks, geese, and brant. Section 2543, concerning killing of wild ducks, geese, and brant in Housatonic river. Section 2544, concerning Housatonic river. Section 2546, concerning transportation of game. Section 2547, concerning penalties. Section 2548, concerning keeping birds to be shot at, and Section 2549, concerning ferrets.

Sec. 113. The following-named chapters of the public acts of 1889 are hereby repealed: Chapter XXXII, concerning reports of commissioners. Chapter XXXV, concerning striped bass. Chapter XLIX, concerning Woodstock lake, Little pond, and Little river. Chapter LI, concerning Holly pond. Chapter LXI, concerning lakes of Norfolk and Canaan. Chapter LXXXII, concerning fishing in certain waters in Sharon and Salisbury. Chapter CLIII, concerning West Thompson reservoir. Chapter CXCI, concerning game wardens, and chapter CCVII, concerning fish wardens.

Repeal of certain chapters of public acts of 1889.

Sec. 114. The following-named chapters of the public acts of 1893 are hereby repealed: Chapter L, concerning weirs. Chapter LXXIII, concerning deer. Chapter LXXIV, concerning Bantam lake. Chapter CVIII, concerning killing or possessing game. Chapter CXXXV, concerning striped bass. Chapter CXLVI, concerning Shuttle Meadow lake. Chapter CLXXXV, concerning fish wardens. Chapter CXCH, concerning black bass. Chapter CCXXIV, concerning the violation of laws concerning the propagation, preservation, and protection of fish. Chapter CCLI, concerning game wardens, and chapter CCLIV, concerning pheasants.

Repeal of certain chapters of public acts of 1893.

Sec. 115. The following-named chapters of the public acts of 1895 are hereby repealed: Chapter VIII, concerning lobsters. Chapter XIII, concerning Kenosia lake. Chapter XIV, concerning Salmon river. Chapter XV, concerning escalops, in Greenwich. Chapter XXX, concerning Cedar Swamp pond or reservoir. Chapter XXXIX, concerning size of trout. Chapter XLVI, creating a commission of fisheries and game. Chapter LIX, concerning black bass. Chapter LXXVI, concerning escalops in Norwalk and Westport. Chapter LXXXVI, concerning escalops in Waterford and Niantic river. Chapter CXLVIII, concerning Grupe reservoir. Chapter CLXXXIV, concerning the use of seines by non-residents. Chapter CLXXXVI, concerning fishing in Housatonic river. Chapter CLXXXVII, concerning fishing in Housatonic river. Chapter CXCVII, concerning fish-ways. Chapter CCVIII, concerning pounds in Niantic bay. Chapter CCLXIX, concerning size of

Repeal of certain chapters of public acts of 1895.

Repeal of certain chapters of public acts of 1897.

pickerel. Chapter CCCVII, concerning fishing in Housatonic river, and chapter CCCX, concerning black and green bass.

SEC. 116. The following-named chapters of the public acts of 1897 are hereby repealed: Chapter VII, concerning the report of commissioners of fisheries and game. Chapter XI, concerning lobsters. Chapter XII, concerning hard or round clams. Chapter XIII, concerning escalops. Chapter XV, concerning taking of fish and game by the commissioners of fisheries and game. Chapter XVII, concerning reports of fish caught in pounds. Chapter XXIII, concerning the killing or trapping of birds and the destruction of birds' nests. Chapter XXIX, concerning forfeiture of nets, seines, boats, and fishing tackle, used in violation of law. Chapter XXXI, concerning the taking of shell-fish. Chapter XXXIII, concerning lamprey eels in the Farmington, Connecticut, and Scantic rivers. Chapter XXXIV, concerning seines and nets. Chapter XLVIII, concerning the use of nets in Milford harbor. Chapter LXIII, concerning Black pond. Chapter LXVI, concerning Salmon river or cove. Chapter LXXV, concerning fish-ways. Chapter LXXVI, concerning taking of fish from hatcheries. Chapter LXXXI, concerning Bantam lake. Chapter LXXXII, concerning fish and game wardens. Chapter LXXXIII, concerning trout. Chapter XC, concerning sale of shad. Chapter XCII, concerning Blackberry river and its tributaries. Chapter XCIII, concerning Bridgeport and Black Rock harbors. Chapter XCV, concerning the protection of game. Chapter XCVI, concerning Chapman's pond. Chapter XCVII, concerning black and green bass. Chapter CIX, concerning the protection of squirrels and rabbits. Chapter CLXIV, concerning Bride brook and Pattagansett brook, and Chapter CCXIX, concerning the stocking of streams with fish furnished by the state.

Repeal of certain chapters of public acts of 1899.

SEC. 117. The following-named chapters of the public acts of 1899 are hereby repealed: Chapter 35, concerning Sabethe river. Chapter 52, concerning the commissioners of fisheries and game. Chapter 53, concerning the number of trout which may be caught in one day. Chapter 59, concerning clams on Fairfield beach. Chapter 60, concerning the preservation of game. Chapter 62, concerning permits for the collection of birds, their nests and eggs, for scientific purposes. Chapter 65, concerning lakes in Kent. Chapter 81, concerning the sale of trout artificially raised. Chapter 87, concerning Ball's pond. Chapter 88, concerning Kenosia lake. Chapter 93, concerning the taking of trout. Chapter 94, concerning the manner of taking trout. Chapter 95, concerning game. Chapter 98, concerning wild ducks, geese, and brant. Chapter 99, concerning Twin lakes. Chapter 103, concerning long clams at Walnut beach. Chapter 111, concerning leaders in pounds and weirs.

Chapter 114, concerning Amos lake. Chapter 126, concerning alewives and shad. Chapter 127, concerning Bride brook and Pattagansett brook. Chapter 157, concerning sora or rail. Chapter 167, concerning pheasants. Chapter 168, concerning the size of pickerel. Chapter 185, concerning the sale of shad. Chapter 188, concerning the protection of game, and chapter 193, concerning set lines.

SEC. 118. The following-named chapters of the public acts of 1901 are hereby repealed: Chapter 17, concerning ferrets, and chapter 21, concerning striped bass. Repeal of certain chapters of public acts of 1901.

Approved, June 14, 1901.

[House Bill No. 597.]

CHAPTER 141.

An Act concerning Civil Actions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 1055 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out after the word "occupation," in the tenth line thereof, the words "final judgment shall not be rendered until the plaintiff has paid said balance to the defendant," and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "execution shall not be issued until the plaintiff has paid said balance to the defendant or into court for his benefit," so that said section when amended shall read as follows: Final judgment shall not be rendered, in any action to recover the possession of land, against any defendant who or whose grantors or ancestors have, in good faith, believing that he or they, as the case may be, had an absolute title to the land in question, made improvements thereon, before the commencement of the action, until the court shall have ascertained the present value thereof and the amount reasonably due to the plaintiff from the defendant for the use and occupation of the premises; and if such value of such improvements exceeds such amount due for use and occupation, execution shall not be issued until the plaintiff has paid said balance to the defendant or into court for his benefit; but if the plaintiff shall elect to have the title confirmed in the defendant, and shall, upon the rendition of the verdict, file notice of such election with the clerk of the court, the court shall ascertain what sum ought in equity to be paid to the plaintiff by the defendant or other parties in interest, and on payment thereof may confirm the title to said land in the parties paying it. Proceedings in actions for possession of land against defendant who has made improvements.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage and shall apply to actions now pending.

Approved, June 14, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 30.]

CHAPTER 142.

An Act concerning Dredging for Oysters in New Haven Harbor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Oysters, taking of, in New Haven harbor, restricted.

SECTION 1. No person shall take, rake, gather, or collect, by means of dredges, any oysters from any natural or public oyster bed in the waters of New Haven harbor, within the following limits: Commencing at a point at high water mark due west of the center of the old lighthouse in the town of New Haven; thence following high water mark to the sluiceway at Fort Hale park; thence in a straight line to the northeast corner of lot number 179, which is the northeast corner of the Morris cove designations; thence following the easterly boundary line of the Morris cove designations to a point due west of the old lighthouse; thence due east to the point of beginning.

Penalty.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Repeal.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 14, 1901.

[House Bill, Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 308.]

CHAPTER 143.

An Act concerning State Banks and Trust Companies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

State banks and trust companies must keep specie bullion, bonds, etc., to a certain amount.

SECTION 1. Section 1762 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Every state bank and trust company shall at all times maintain a reserve fund of fifteen per centum of its aggregate deposits. Of this reserve fund, not less than four-fifteenths shall consist of gold and silver coin, the demand obligations of the United States, or national bank currency, and be held by such bank or trust company in its banking office. The remainder of said reserve fund may consist of balances subject to demand draft with reserve agents, and of railroad bonds which are legal investments for the savings banks of this state, *provided*, that said reserve agents shall be banks

which are members of the clearing house associations of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, or Albany, or state banks or trust companies located in New Haven or Hartford, and in each instance approved by the bank commissioners, and *provided*, that said railroad bonds, held as a part of said reserve, shall at no time exceed at par value one-fifth of the total reserve fund. Whenever the reserve fund of any state bank or trust company shall be below said fifteen per centum, such bank or trust company shall not make any new loans or discounts, or make any dividends of its profits, until its reserve fund is restored to the required fifteen per centum. The bank commissioners shall notify any state bank or trust company whose reserve fund shall fall below said fifteen per centum, and if such bank or trust company shall fail for thirty days thereafter to make good such reserve fund, the bank commissioners may apply for the appointment of a receiver to wind up its business.

SEC. 2. Section 1763 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No state bank or trust company shall make any loan or discount on a pledge of its own stock, nor establish any branch office, or agency thereof, nor employ any agent or person to make loans or discounts at any other place than the banking house.

Bank shall not make loan or pledge of its own stock.

SEC. 3. Section 1764 of the general statutes as amended by chapter XCVIII of the public acts of 1893 is hereby amended to read as follows: The total liabilities to any state bank or trust company of any person or of any company, corporation, or firm, for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed ten per centum of the amount of the capital stock of such bank or trust company actually paid in and its surplus and undivided profits combined; and the provisions of all state bank or trust company charters inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. The provisions of this section shall not apply to loans secured by collateral, so long as the market value of such collateral shall exceed by twenty per centum the total liabilities secured in each case by such collateral, but no loan on collateral shall at any time exceed twenty per centum of the amount of the capital stock of such bank or trust company actually paid in and its surplus and undivided profits combined, and the total loans to any one person, company, corporation, or firm, including in the liabilities of the company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed twenty per centum of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits combined of said bank or trust company. Every state bank or trust company which shall violate the provisions of this section shall forfeit three thousand dollars to the state for each offense.

Limit of liability of any one party.

Paper that
banks may not
discount.

SEC. 4. Section 1765 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No state bank or trust company shall discount any paper made, accepted, or endorsed by any of its executive officers or clerks, or by any partnership of which any of such officers or clerks are members.

Loans to non-
residents.

SEC. 5. Section 1766 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: When the loans and discounts of any state bank or trust company to parties in this state shall, in the aggregate, amount to one-half of its capital stock, it may loan to parties out of this state, and not otherwise.

School fund
commissioner
may examine
bank books.

SEC. 6. Section 1771 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The commissioner of the school fund may at any time examine the books and accounts of any state bank or trust company in which there is stock belonging to the school fund; and the treasurer of the state shall have the same right, in case of stock in any state bank or trust company owned by the state.

Stockholders
may examine
books.

SEC. 7. Section 1772 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The stockholders of any state bank or trust company, at the annual meeting, or at any special meeting, which any five stockholders, owning not less in all than one hundred shares of stock, are authorized to call for that purpose, may examine the books, accounts, securities, and expenditures of such state bank or trust company.

Voting on
stock restricted.

SEC. 8. Section 1775 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No person shall vote on stock at a meeting of the stockholders of any state bank or trust company, if said stock has been transferred to such bank or trust company or to any person in trust for such bank or trust company, except in cases where said bank or trust company shall hold such stock as guardian, conservator, administrator, executor, or trustee under a will or of an express trust. Any person who shall vote in violation of this section shall be disqualified from holding any office in such bank or trust company for one year thereafter.

Power of
attorney.

SEC. 9. Section 1774 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: No person shall vote at any meeting of the stockholders of any state bank or trust company as the attorney of another, without a power of attorney executed within one year next preceding such meeting, and no such power shall be used at more than one annual meeting of such corporation; and when at any meeting the right of any person to vote on any stock is denied, he shall not be permitted to vote until he has lodged with the presiding officer of said meeting his affidavit, stating his interest in said stock and also the character and amount of the interest, if any, owned by any other person therein.

SEC. 10. Section 1776 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The commissioner of the school fund may vote upon the stock of any state bank or trust company which belongs to said fund, and the treasurer of the state may vote upon the stock of any state bank or trust company which belongs to the state.

When state treasurer and school fund commissioner may vote.

SEC. 11. Section 1777 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Three-fourths of the number of directors of any state bank or of the trustees or directors of any trust company shall be residents of this state.

Who may be directors.

SEC. 12. Section 1778 of the general statutes as amended by chapter XCIX of the public acts of 1893 is hereby amended to read as follows: No director of any state bank or director or trustee of any trust company shall be obligated to any such bank or trust company to an amount exceeding five per centum of its capital actually paid in and its surplus and undivided profits combined; and no such bank or trust company shall permit its directors or trustees to become obligated to it to an amount at any one time exceeding in the whole the sum of twenty per centum of its capital actually paid in and its surplus and undivided profits combined. The provisions of this section shall not apply to loans secured by collateral, so long as the market value of such collateral shall exceed by twenty per centum the total liabilities secured in each case by such collateral; but such loans on collateral to any one director or trustee shall at no time exceed ten per centum of the capital stock of such bank or trust company actually paid in and its surplus and undivided profits combined. Every state bank or trust company which shall violate the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the state not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense.

Limit of director's liability.

SEC. 13. Section 1779 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: If any director of any state bank or any trustee or director of any trust company shall receive any compensation for endorsing any paper discounted by such bank or trust company, he shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense.

Director not to indorse paper for compensation.

SEC. 14. Section 1780 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The directors of any state bank or the directors or trustees of any trust company, in making any dividend, shall take the question thereon by yeas and nays, which shall be recorded on its records; and no such bank or trust company shall declare any dividend except from its earnings remaining after deducting all losses, all sums due for expenses, and all overdue debts upon which no interest has been paid for a period of six months, unless the same are well secured and in process of collection; and the trustees and directors voting for

Question of making dividend to be taken by yeas and nays.

any dividend not in conformity with the provisions of this section shall be fined five hundred dollars, for which they shall be jointly and severally liable.

Reduction of capital.

SEC. 15. Section 1781 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The directors of any state bank or trustees or directors of any trust company, by vote of its stockholders, may, at any time, reduce its capital stock to such sum and such number of shares as they may determine, subject to the approval of the bank commissioners.

Cashiers of banks and treasurers of trust companies to give bonds.

SEC. 16. Section 1784 of the general statutes as amended by chapter LXXXV of the public acts of 1897 is hereby amended to read as follows: The cashier of each state bank and the treasurer of each trust company, when he first takes office and as often as once in each period of five years thereafter, shall give a bond in the penal sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, payable to such bank or trust company, with sufficient surety or sureties, which shall be accepted and approved by the directors or trustees, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. Any corporation authorized to carry on the business of fidelity insurance or corporate suretyship in this state may be surety on such bond. No officer, director, or trustee of any such bank or trust company shall be surety on any such bond, and all sureties, other than corporate sureties, shall be residents of this state. Every such bond, and every renewal or certificate of renewal thereof, shall be forthwith recorded at length upon the books of the bank or trust company to which it is given, and shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the bank commissioners; and every such bond and renewal certificate thereof shall be examined annually by said commissioners. It shall be the duty of the president of each state bank and trust company safely to keep the original bond or bonds required as aforesaid, and all renewals and certificates of renewal thereof, and to certify on the records of the bank or trust company that the copy of each bond or renewal certificate is correct, and that the original of such bond or certificate is in his possession. If any such cashier or treasurer shall neglect to give the bond as aforesaid, within thirty days from the time of his appointment, his office shall become vacant.

Reports to bank commissioners.

SEC. 17. Section 1787 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Each state bank and trust company shall make to the bank commissioners not less than five reports during each year, verified by the oath of the cashier or treasurer of such bank or trust company. Each such report shall exhibit in detail and under appropriate heads, according to the form which may be prescribed by the commissioners, the resources and liabilities of such bank or trust company at the close of business on any past day specified by the commissioners.

Such report shall be transmitted to the commissioners within ten days after the receipt of a request therefor from them, and shall be published, in such form as they may prescribe, in a newspaper in the county where such bank or trust company is located. Any bank or trust company which fails to make and transmit any such report, when requested by the commissioners, shall forfeit to the state ten dollars for each day that it delays to transmit such report.

SEC. 18. Section one of chapter 213 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby amended to read as follows: Any public official of the state or of any county, municipality, or school district is hereby authorized to deposit any funds or moneys in his hands belonging to the state, or to such county, municipality, or district, or held by him as such official or as trustee, in and with any of the national and state banks and trust companies in this state; *provided, however*, that such deposits shall only be made in his name as such official or trustee, or in the name of the state, county, municipality, or school district to which the money belongs, and that in no case shall the deposit by such official in any one bank or trust company exceed in the aggregate at any one time thirty per centum of the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of such bank or trust company; and *provided further*, that whatever interest or other pecuniary consideration such bank or trust company shall allow for or upon such deposit shall belong to and accrue to the benefit of the state, or such county, municipality, or district.

Public official
may deposit
money in state,
bank or trust
company.

SEC. 19. Sections 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1782, 1783, 1785, 1786, and 1788 of the general statutes are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Approved, June 14, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 441.]

CHAPTER 144.

An Act concerning the Care and Inspection of Property of the Militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 3170 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The quartermaster-general shall provide for the expense of cleaning and keeping in repair all arms, uniforms, and equipments furnished by the state to the active militia, in such manner as he shall prescribe. Each officer of the active militia who is responsible to the state for property issued by the quartermaster-general for the use of the active militia, shall report under oath on the thirtieth day of

Cleaning and
repair of arms,
and inspection
of armories, etc.

September of each year to the quartermaster-general the amount of property so issued, in his possession, and the condition of the same. The quartermaster-general may inspect, or cause to be inspected by his assistant, the armories and all state property in the possession of the active militia, or of any schools, persons, or associations; and may cause to be returned to the state arsenal and repaired all such property which he at any time shall find to be damaged by neglect or improper use. The expense of such inspections in the case of the schools, persons, and associations aforesaid shall be paid by them. The quartermaster-general shall furnish the necessary blanks, and shall prescribe the method of carrying out the provisions of this section.

Annual allowance to commandants for care of property.

SEC. 2. Section 3198 of the general statutes as amended by section five of chapter CCXXXIX of the public acts of 1889 is hereby amended to read as follows: The commandant of each regiment, of each company of infantry, and of each platoon of artillery shall be allowed fifty dollars per year; the commandant of the naval battalion shall be allowed fifty dollars per year; the commandant of each division of the naval battalion shall be allowed seventy-five dollars per year; and the commandant of each machine gun organization and each signal section shall be allowed twenty-five dollars per year, as compensation for the care of state property in his possession, to be paid by the quartermaster-general, *provided*, that the annual return of property made in the form prescribed in section 3170 of the general statutes is satisfactory to the quartermaster-general, deducting, however, the value of such property not accounted for.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 14, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 414.]

CHAPTER 145.

An Act concerning Drawbridges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

State payment to town or city owning drawbridge crossed by street railway.

SECTION 1. Every town or city owning, operating, and maintaining a drawbridge over and across which any street railway company operates its cars shall, upon the presentation to the comptroller of a certificate to that effect, signed by the selectmen of such town or the mayor of such city, receive from the state annually the sum of five hundred dollars for each and every such drawbridge.

Payment for drawbridge between Milford and Stratford.

SEC. 2. The counties of New Haven and Fairfield, as long as they shall continue to maintain the drawbridge between the towns of Milford and Stratford and known as Washington bridge,

and any street railway company shall continue to operate its cars across said bridge, shall, upon the presentation to the comptroller of a certificate to that effect, signed by the county commissioners of said counties, receive from the state annually the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each.

Approved, June 14, 1901.

[House Bill No. 95.]

CHAPTER 146.

An Act to Provide for the Calling of a Constitutional Convention.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The question is hereby submitted to the electors of this state whether a convention shall or shall not be called for the purpose of framing, in the manner and under the limitations and restrictions of this act, a form of a constitution for the state of Connecticut to be proposed to the electors of this state for their adoption or rejection. The annual town meetings which shall be held in the several towns of this state and in the several voting districts of those towns which are divided into voting districts, on the first Monday of October, 1901, for the election of town officers, shall also be held for the purpose of deciding said question, and in those towns of this state and in the several voting districts of those towns which are divided into voting districts, which do not hold their annual town meetings for the election of town officers on the first Monday of October, there shall be special town meetings on said first Monday of October, 1901, for the purpose of deciding said question, and notice that said question shall be voted upon shall be given in the warnings of said annual and said special town meetings.

Question of
convention
submitted to the
people.

SEC. 2. The ballots to be used in voting whether said convention shall or shall not be called in addition to the official endorsement shall contain only the words "Constitutional Convention, Yes," or "Constitutional Convention, No," and shall be furnished by the secretary of the state printed ready for use in the same manner as provided in chapter CCXIII of the public acts of 1897, and shall be of uniform size, quality, color, thickness, and style of printing for each ballot, to be determined by the secretary. The ballots for and against the calling of said convention shall be placed in the same official envelope with ballots for town officers.

Ballots.

Result declared,
how.

SEC. 3. Said ballots shall be distributed, voted, counted, canvassed, and the result of such vote in each town and voting district declared and returned to the secretary of the state in the same manner, by the same officers, and within the same time after election as is by law provided in the case of the votes for governor, and the said votes shall be canvassed by the secretary, treasurer, and comptroller at the capitol in Hartford on or before the first day of November, 1901, and the result shall within five days thereafter be certified by them or a majority of them to the governor, who shall forthwith issue his proclamation declaring that said convention has or has not been called by said electors as it shall appear from said certificate of the secretary, treasurer, and comptroller, or a majority of them. Provided that it shall be ascertained in the manner hereinbefore provided that said convention has been called by the electors of this state, the governor shall call a special election to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1901, for the purpose of electing delegates to such convention, and notice that said delegates are to be elected shall be given in the warning of said special election.

Convention to
consist of one
delegate from
each town.

SEC. 4. The said constitutional convention shall consist of one delegate to said convention from each town in the state, and at said special election held as aforesaid there shall be chosen in the same manner as representatives to the general assembly are now chosen, one delegate to said convention from each town, and said delegate shall possess the same qualifications now required for a representative in the general assembly.

Delegates, how
elected.

SEC. 5. The ballots to be used in the election of said delegates shall be issued, printed, distributed, cast, counted, and declared in the same manner, by the same officers, and at the same time with reference to said election as is now provided by law in the case of votes for representatives in the general assembly, and the ballots for delegates voted to said convention shall be placed in the same official envelope.

Meeting of
convention.

SEC. 6. The said delegates shall meet in convention at the capitol in Hartford on the first Wednesday of January next succeeding their election. They shall choose one of their number to be their president, and they may appoint such other officers as they may deem necessary for the convenient transaction of their business, and they may determine what shall be the duties and compensation of such other officers respectively. Said convention shall be the final judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own number, and shall cause a record of its proceedings to be duly kept, and shall have power to make all rules and regulations not inconsistent with this act which said convention may deem necessary for its own government or for the proper transaction of its business. A majority of the whole

number of said delegates duly elected and sworn shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of any of the business of said convention, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day.

SEC. 7. Said convention shall frame under and in accordance with the limitations and restrictions of this act a form of constitution for this state to be submitted to the electors of this state for approval or disapproval in the manner which said convention may prescribe. Powers of convention.

SEC. 8. Said convention shall not have power to embody and shall not embody in said proposed constitution, or in any article to be separately submitted as aforesaid, any provision whereby, if said constitution or article should be adopted, any town may or can cease to exist as a separate town; *provided, however,* that nothing herein contained shall prevent said convention, if it shall see fit to do so, from making provision whereby any town having a city within its limits may be merged into such city so that such city may stand in the place of such town and become vested with all the powers, rights, and functions of such town. Restriction on action of convention.

SEC. 9. Said convention shall not have any power to embody and shall not embody in said proposed constitution or in any such separate article or articles any provision or provisions whereby any town can cease to have at any time at least one representative in the house of representatives. Each town to have at least one representative.

SEC. 10. Said convention shall not have power to embody and shall not embody in said proposed constitution or in any such separate article or articles any provision or provisions whereby any representatives in the house of representatives shall or may be elected otherwise than by towns, each town to have, as now, the right of electing its own representative or representatives; *provided, however,* that notwithstanding anything in this act contained, said convention may make in said constitution provision whereby any city, into which the town in which it is situated shall have been merged, may acquire with the other rights of said town the right of electing a representative or representatives instead of said town; and *provided, further,* that said convention may make in said constitution provision whereby any town or city entitled to two or more representatives may be divided into representative districts equal in number to its representatives and each entitled to elect one representative, and no more. Representatives to be elected by towns.

SEC. 11. Every delegate to the convention shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, make solemn oath or affirmation that he will faithfully discharge the duties of said office to the best of his ability. Oath.

Constitution,
how submitted
to electors.

SEC. 12. The form of constitution which shall be framed by said convention as aforesaid shall be submitted to the electors of this state for their adoption or rejection at electors' meetings which shall be held in the several towns upon some day to be designated by said convention, which day shall be not less than one month and not more than three months subsequent to the final adjournment of said convention. The secretary of state shall cause such proposed constitution to be published before the holding of said meetings within such times and in such manner as said convention shall prescribe. Said constitution, if so adopted, shall go into effect at such time as shall be fixed by its own express terms for that purpose; or if no such time shall be fixed therein for that purpose, then at such time as said convention shall by separate resolution have designated. The votes at said electors' meetings shall be duly canvassed by the same officials in the same manner and within the same time as votes returned as cast for representatives in congress are now canvassed. The result of said canvass of said votes shall be duly certified by said canvassers, without delay, to the governor, who shall thereupon publicly declare said result by his proclamation.

Electors'
meetings, how
warned and
held.

SEC. 13. All electors' meetings provided for by this act shall be warned and held in the same manner in which electors' meetings for the election of state officers and representatives are warned and held, and all laws regulating the modes of procedure at meetings for the election of state officers and members of the general assembly, and all laws relating to illegal voting, and all other laws relating to electors and elections, so far as such laws are in their nature applicable to the electors' meetings and proceedings provided for by this act, shall apply to the electors' meetings and proceedings provided for by this act, so far as said laws are not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act.

Privilege and
immunity of
members of
convention.

SEC. 14. The members of said convention shall have the same privileges from arrest and immunity for speech as is given to the members of the general assembly by section 10, article III, of the constitution of this state.

Compensation.

SEC. 15. The compensation of said delegates shall be such as shall be hereafter established by law. Said convention may make out its debentures according to law, and may make the grants necessary and proper to cover its contingent expenses, which being duly registered in the comptroller's office, shall be paid by the treasurer.

Repeal.

SEC. 16. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed so far as relates to the carrying out of the purposes of this act, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Approved, June 14, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 440.]

CHAPTER 147.

An Act concerning the Militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section fifteen of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895 as amended by chapter CCXXII of the public acts of 1897 and by chapter 212 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby amended to read as follows: The staff of the commander-in-chief may consist of an adjutant-general who shall be chief of staff, with the rank of brigadier-general, appointed by him; a quartermaster-general, a surgeon-general, a commissary-general, a paymaster-general, and a judge-advocate-general, each with the rank of colonel, and appointed by him; and three aids-de-camp, each with the rank of major, appointed by him. In addition thereto, the commander-in-chief shall appoint and commission an officer with the rank of lieutenant-commander who shall be designated as naval aid and hold office during the pleasure of the commander-in-chief, but no person shall be eligible for appointment as naval aid unless he shall be a resident of the state and hold or have held a commission as an officer of the United States navy or the naval militia or be a graduate of the United States naval academy. The commander-in-chief may in his discretion appoint on his staff as inspector-general any officer of the army of the United States detailed for duty in connection with the Connecticut national guard at the request of the governor. The surgeon-general shall be a graduate of some incorporated school of medicine and of at least five years' practice. The judge-advocate-general shall be an attorney-at-law admitted to practice in the superior court of this state and of at least five years' standing. The adjutant-general with the consent of the commander-in-chief may appoint an assistant adjutant-general with rank of colonel, who may perform all the duties of the adjutant-general in case of the absence, inability, or express directions of the latter. The adjutant-general with the consent of the commander-in-chief may appoint an assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel, for whose conduct he shall be responsible, who may under his direction take charge of the property in the quartermaster-general's department, and perform such other duties therein as he may direct. The adjutant-general, who shall continue in office during good behavior, shall be at the close of the present administrative term acting quartermaster-general, acting commissary-general, and acting paymaster-general, and in addition to his duties as adjutant-general he shall perform all the duties of the quarter-

master-general, commissary-general, and paymaster-general by direction of the commander-in-chief. The adjutant-general shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars a year, the assistant adjutant-general and assistant quartermaster-general shall each receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars a year, and the adjutant-general may employ three clerks, each with a salary of fourteen hundred dollars a year. He may also employ such additional clerks and other assistants as may be necessary to conduct the business of his department, and such persons as may be necessary in the quartermaster's bureau at an expense not exceeding forty-five hundred dollars a year. The surgeon-general shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars a year.

Connecticut
national
guard, how
constituted and
located.

SEC. 2. Section sixteen of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: In time of peace the Connecticut national guard shall consist of not more than forty companies of infantry, one regiment of which may be changed to heavy artillery and uniformed and instructed as such; one signal corps, one battery of light artillery, one machine-gun battery, and, to each regiment, one hospital corps, and one band, fully armed, uniformed, equipped, and organized into one brigade; also a naval battalion consisting of not more than four divisions. This force shall be located throughout the state with reference to the military wants thereof, means of concentration, and other military requirements. The commander-in-chief, adjutant-general, and brigadier-general commanding brigade, shall organize and locate the national guard with power to transfer, attach, consolidate, or disband, and re-organize, at pleasure, any organization. The commander-in-chief shall have power in case of war, invasion, insurrection, riot, or imminent danger thereof, to increase said force, and organize the same as the exigencies of the case may require.

Brigade and
brigade officers.

SEC. 3. Section eighteen of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895 as amended by chapter CCXXII of the public acts of 1897 and by chapter 212 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby amended to read as follows: In time of peace the Connecticut national guard shall consist of one brigade under the command of a brigadier-general appointed by the commander-in-chief, with the consent of the senate, and a naval battalion. The brigadier-general shall nominate on his staff an assistant adjutant-general, a medical director, an inspector, and a judge-advocate, each with the rank of major, a quartermaster, a commissary of subsistence, an inspector of small arms practice who shall also be ordnance officer, and a signal officer, each with the rank of captain, and two aids-de-camp, each with the rank of first lieutenant. The medical director must be a graduate of a lawfully established medical college, and have been in practice for at least five years prior to date of appointment. The judge-

advocate shall be an attorney-at-law, admitted to practice in the superior court of this state, and of at least five years' standing. The brigadier-general may enlist and warrant four orderlies, two of whom shall rank as sergeants and two as corporals, and one trumpeter with the rank of sergeant-major who shall be chief trumpeter of the brigade. They shall appear mounted on all days of review and parade when so ordered by the brigadier-general.

SEC. 4. Section nineteen of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895 as amended by chapter CCXXII of the public acts of 1897 is hereby amended to read as follows: The field officers of a regiment shall consist of a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and a major for each battalion, all nominated by the field and line officers of the regiment. Each colonel shall nominate on his staff an adjutant and a quartermaster, each with the rank of captain, a commissary and a paymaster, each with the rank of first lieutenant, a surgeon with the rank of major, an assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant, an inspector of small arms practice with the rank of captain, and a chaplain who shall be commissioned without rank, but entitled to the same pay and allowances as a regimental adjutant. The non-commissioned staff of a regiment shall consist of a sergeant-major, a quartermaster-sergeant, a commissary-sergeant, two color sergeants, a hospital steward, a chief trumpeter, a drum major, and a mounted orderly with rank of corporal, to be enlisted and appointed by the colonel, and warranted by him. Each major shall nominate on his staff an adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant, and a sergeant-major, the latter to be appointed and warranted by the colonel. All surgeons and assistant surgeons must be graduates of a lawfully established medical college, and all hospital stewards must be duly licensed by the state commissioners of pharmacy. Regimental officers.

SEC. 5. Section thirty-eight of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895 as amended by chapter 212 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby amended to read as follows: Every commissioned officer shall furnish himself with a complete uniform approved by the commander-in-chief; and every officer so uniformed and in service on the first day of October in each year shall be allowed and paid by the quartermaster-general, on or before the thirtieth day of November in each year, the sum of twenty-five dollars in payment therefor. General and field officers and their staffs shall appear mounted on all days of review or parade. Uniforms of commissioned officers.

SEC. 6. Section forty-eight of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: The quartermaster-general, commissary-general, and paymaster-general. Bonds.

ral, when performing the duties of their respective offices, shall procure from some company authorized to issue indemnity surety bonds, and having an office and licensed to do business in this state, surety bonds as follows: The quartermaster-general and paymaster-general each in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and the commissary-general in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of their several offices. The adjutant-general while acting as quartermaster-general, commissary-general, and paymaster-general shall give bond as above prescribed in the sum of forty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. Said bonds shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the state.

Parade.

SEC. 7. Section fifty-two of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895 as amended by chapter 212 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby amended to read as follows: The Connecticut national guard may parade for drill one day annually in April or May, by company, battalion, or regiment, as ordered by the commander-in-chief, and may encamp for drill and instruction not exceeding six successive days between the tenth day of June and the twentieth day of October, annually, by brigade, or otherwise, as ordered by the commander-in-chief. The commander-in-chief may, at his discretion, order out the battery of light artillery for spring parade.

Active militia
may be called
for special
service.

SEC. 8. Section fifty-seven of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: The governor, or, in his absence, the lieutenant-governor, or, in their absence, the adjutant-general, or, in their absence, the brigade commander, may call out any portion of the active militia for escort duty, or any special service in the state; and if the same shall be for ten days or less, the compensation shall be the same as for the parades expressly required by law; but if for more than ten days, the compensation for ten days shall be the same as for the parades expressly required by law and for all additional days the compensation, allowances, and rations shall be as prescribed for the army of the United States.

Pay and allow-
ances.

SEC. 9. Section sixty of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: For each day's service in complete uniform at the parades and encampments authorized by this chapter, each commissioned officer shall be paid the same as an officer of like grade in the army of the United States; each brigade and regimental non-commissioned officer and each first sergeant and company quartermaster-sergeant, two dollars and fifty cents; each sergeant, two dollars; each corporal, one dollar and seventy-five cents; and each other enlisted man, one dollar and fifty cents. Each member of a

regimental band shall receive first sergeant's pay; forty cents *per diem* shall be paid enlisted men for rations for May parades, or any special parades authorized by this title. Five dollars per day shall be paid for each horse furnished and used by officers required to be mounted, and two dollars a day for each artillery horse and for each horse used by headquarters orderlies, and rations and forage, or commutation therefor, as prescribed by the army regulations of the United States.

SEC. 10. Section sixty-five of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: The commandant of each regiment, and of each company of infantry and platoon of artillery, shall be allowed fifty dollars a year, the commandant of each machine-gun organization and of each signal section, twenty-five dollars a year, and the commandant of each division, naval battalion, seventy-five dollars a year, as compensation for the care of state property in his possession, to be paid by the quartermaster-general on or before the thirtieth day of November in each year, *provided*, that the annual return of property made in the form prescribed by law is satisfactory to the quartermaster-general, deducting, however, the value of such property not accounted for. The commandants of the several organizations shall receive an annual allowance for printing, postage, and stationery as follows: The brigade commander, one hundred dollars; regimental commanders, five dollars for each company of their organizations; the naval battalion commander, five dollars for each division in the naval battalion; battery, brigade signal corps, and machine-gun battery commanders, ten dollars each; the regimental and naval battalion paymasters, twenty dollars each, payable semi-annually, January first and July first, in each year.

Allowance to
commandant
for care of
state property.

SEC. 11. Section sixty-eight of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895 as amended by chapter CCXXII of the public acts of 1897 is hereby amended to read as follows: Every non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, or member of a regimental band, absent without leave or excuse satisfactory to his commanding officer, from any parade or encampment, shall be fined five dollars for each day absent; and for absence from any roll call, one dollar; and for any unsoldierly conduct or disobedience to orders at any drill, parade, or encampment, may be fined not more than ten dollars by his commanding officer, who shall notify him of such fine within ten days after such absence or offense. If such fine is not paid within ten days after such notice, such commanding officer shall certify the same to the commandant of his regiment, or in case there is no such commandant, to the brigadier-general, and the brigadier-general or such commandant, either in person or an officer appointed by him, shall hear and determine the case, and he may at any time

Fines.

within six months after such hearing draw his warrant for the collection of such fine or fines, directed to the sheriff, or any proper officer, who shall proceed to enforce and collect the same in the same manner as an execution issued in any action founded upon a tort. Such fines, when collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the company or organization to which the offender belongs.

Approval or
disapproval of
finding of court
martial.

SEC. 12. Section seventy-seven of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: The proceedings, findings, and sentences of any courts-martial shall be approved or disapproved by the authority convening the court, who may mitigate or remit any punishment awarded by sentence of any court-martial, when such proceedings and findings shall have been approved; and the record of the proceedings and sentence of a court-martial in every case, with the order approving or disapproving it, shall be deposited in the office of the judge-advocate-general. In each regiment the commanding officer may at any time establish a field officers' court-martial, for the hearing and trial of any enlisted man against whom charges are made for minor offenses, said "minor offenses" to be defined in the regulations authorized in section fourteen of said chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895. Said court shall consist of a field officer duly appointed in orders who shall have power to inflict any or all of the following punishments: A fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars to be collected as provided in section sixty-nine of said chapter CCCXXXIII; a dismissal for the benefit of the service; a dishonorable discharge, or, in the case of non-commissioned officers, reduction to the rank of a private soldier; and shall keep a record and report as in cases of courts-martial. An officer commanding a garrison, post, or encampment may appoint a summary court to consist of field or staff officers for the trial of enlisted men charged with any violation of orders relating to such garrison, post, or encampment, or with any of the minor offenses mentioned in this section, and such court shall have power to inflict the punishments prescribed in said section for infliction by a field officers' court.

Former
commissioned
officer may be
placed on
retired list.

SEC. 13. Section eighty of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895 as amended by chapter CCXXII of the public acts of 1897 and by chapter 6 of the public acts of 1901 is hereby amended to read as follows: Any person in good standing having served three years as a commissioned officer in the military force of the state, since 1865, and been honorably discharged, may be placed upon the retired list by making application through the commandant of the organization in which he last served and intermediate channels to the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 14. Section eighty-two of chapter CCCXXXIII of the public acts of 1895 as amended by chapter CCXXII of the public acts of 1897 is hereby amended to read as follows: Officers on the retired list shall serve thereon without pay; they shall be withdrawn from command and from the line of promotion. They shall continue to be borne on the roster of the military force of the state, and shall be entitled to wear the uniform of the rank on which they may be retired. They shall at all times be subject to the rules and regulations governing the military force of the state. They may be detailed from the retired list and placed upon active duty at any time when ordered by the commander-in-chief; and when on such duty they shall be entitled to the pay and allowances of officers of a similar grade on the active list. Status of retired officers.

SEC. 15. Chapter CIII of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: The commander-in-chief is hereby authorized to sanction and approve the granting of long-service medals to members of the Connecticut national guard in active service and good standing, for faithful service in the guard, for terms of ten years, and each additional five years thereafter, and in computing such service only active service in the Connecticut national guard shall be counted; the said medals to be of such material, form, and design as may be selected by the adjutant-general. Medals.

SEC. 16. Section 3216 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: The several companies of governor's guard shall be filled from time to time by volunteer enlistments, but no enlistment shall be made from any company of active militia. Either or both of the companies of governor's horse guard, on making application to the adjutant-general, may be organized into a troop of cavalry to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, six sergeants, six corporals, two farriers, one saddler, two trumpeters, and not more than forty nor less than thirty-five privates; and when so organized and accepted by the adjutant-general shall become a part of the Connecticut national guard; *provided*, that all moneys appropriated in the specific appropriation by the general assembly for either company of the governor's horse guard shall apply and be used for the maintenance of said horse guard when organized as cavalry and attached to the Connecticut national guard. Enlistments in governor's guard.

SEC. 17. The captain of the second company governor's foot guard shall have the rank of major in the same manner as is provided for the horse guard and the first company governor's foot guard. There shall be four lieutenants of the second company governor's foot guard, the first of whom shall have the rank Officers and rank.

of captain, and the commander of any company of the governor's guard may appoint either of their sergeants to be an orderly sergeant, and may him displace, and a new appointment make, as occasion may require.

Repeal.

SEC. 18. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Takes effect,
when.

SEC. 19. This act shall take effect from its passage, except that portion of section one relating to the governor's staff in the matter of reduction in rank, which shall not take effect until the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbents, and that portion of section three relating to the brigade staff, which shall not take effect until the expiration of the term of the commission of the present brigade commander.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 600.]

CHAPTER 148.

An Act concerning the District Court of Waterbury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Jurisdiction.

SECTION 1. Section 715 of the general statutes, as amended by chapter CLXXXI of the public acts of 1895, is hereby amended to read as follows: . The said district court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court and with the court of common pleas for New Haven county of all civil actions in which equitable relief only is claimed where the parties or either of them reside within the limits of said judicial district, and may inquire, by itself or by a committee, into the facts, and may proceed therein to final judgment or decree, and enforce the same according to the rules of equity. The said court shall have jurisdiction of all other civil actions, wherein the matter in demand exceeds one hundred dollars, provided the parties or either of them reside within the limits of said district, and shall have power to hear and try the same, with or without a jury, as may be proper, and proceed therein to final judgment and execution, according to law. And said court shall also have jurisdiction of all civil causes brought to it according to law, by appeal from judgments of justices of the peace residing in said district, and proceed therein to final judgment and execution. Said court shall also have concurrent jurisdiction with the superior court of all appeals from assessments of benefits or

damages made by the city of Waterbury or any of the boards thereof, or by the borough of Naugatuck, on application for relief from any such assessments which by law may now be taken by appeal to the superior court for New Haven county; and all appeals from assessments so taken to said district court shall be taken to the next return day or the next return day but one of said court, after said assessment or order has been made and completed. Any number of persons who are similarly affected by any such appraisal or assessment may join in taking and prosecuting said appeal or application for relief. But from all final judgments or decrees rendered or passed by said court in actions wherein the matter in demand exceeds one thousand dollars, the party feeling aggrieved thereby may appeal to the superior court to be held at Waterbury within and for the county of New Haven, for the transaction of civil business, upon his becoming bound in a recognizance, with sufficient surety, to the adverse party, in such sum as the said district court shall order, conditioned to prosecute such appeal to effect, and upon the allowance of such appeal, the clerk of said court shall make a true and attested copy of the record in said cause, for the party appealing, and shall be entitled to such fees therefor as are allowed by law for copies to clerks of the superior court.

Appeal to
superior court.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 161.]

CHAPTER 149.

An Act amending an Act for the Improvement of Public Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter 175 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby amended to read as follows: The commissioner shall be a capable and experienced road builder, and shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, and shall be allowed his actual traveling expenses while officially employed, not to exceed twelve hundred dollars in any one year, and shall be allowed his office expenses not to exceed forty-four hundred and fifty dollars in any one year.

Commissioner
qualifications,
salary, and
expenses.

SEC. 2. Section four of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: The commissioner shall keep a record of all proceedings and orders pertaining to the matters under his di-

Record and
report.

rection and copies of all plans, specifications, and estimates submitted to him. The commissioner shall prepare and submit to the general assembly a biennial report of his doings.

Proceedings by
town for con-
struction of
improved road.

SEC. 3. Section five of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: Whenever any town shall have declared its intention to build a public road or a section thereof, within such town, or to improve the same, under the provisions of this act, the selectmen of such town, with the approval of the highway commissioner, shall select a highway or portion thereof to be so built or improved, and shall cause all necessary surveys to be made and submit the same to the highway commissioner for approval. Specifications shall be prepared by the highway commissioner and shall require the construction of a macadamized, or telford, or other stone road, or other road satisfactory to the highway commissioner and the selectmen of the town in which the road is to be constructed, and shall be so prepared that an approximate estimate of the cost of the proposed improvement can be ascertained. For improvements to cost one thousand dollars or less, it shall be discretionary with the commissioner to allow the town to do the work without competition; but where the cost of the improvement is to be over one thousand dollars it shall be the duty of the board of selectmen, after approval of the plans by the commissioner, to advertise in two daily newspapers having a circulation in the county in which such town is located, for a period of one week, for bids to do the work according to plans and specifications prepared. Such advertisements shall state the place where the bidder can see the plans and specifications, and the amount of the bond which must accompany a bid, and shall name the place where the selectmen will meet to receive bids and the time for opening the same. Every such bid shall be accompanied with a bond signed by the bidder and one or more sureties satisfactory to the selectmen, in such sum, not less than one-third of the cost of the construction of the work, as the selectmen shall determine, conditioned that, if the contract shall be awarded to the bidder, he will, when required by the selectmen, execute an agreement in writing to perform the work according to said plans and specifications. All bids so submitted shall be immediately and publicly read at the time for opening the same as stated in said advertisements, and referred to the highway commissioner for his approval. The selectmen and the commissioner shall have the right to reject any or all bids, if, in their opinion, good cause exists therefor, but otherwise they shall award the contract to the lowest bidder. The successful bidder shall give satisfactory evidence of his ability to perform the contract and shall also furnish a bond for one-third of the amount of the cost of construction of the work,

conditioned that the work shall be performed in accordance with the plans and specifications and terms of the contract, and no member of the firm bidding on the work shall be accepted as a bondsman. When the contract is executed by the selectmen, the highway commissioner, and the successful bidder, a copy of the contract, with the estimated cost of the work, shall be forthwith filed with the highway commissioner. Whenever the selectmen shall neglect or refuse to carry out the vote of the town for the improvement of a public road under the provisions of this act, after four months' notification by the highway commissioner so to do, the commissioner shall perform all the functions of the selectmen as expressed in the town vote in accordance with the provisions of this act. Whenever the selectmen of any town shall desire, in behalf of such town, to do the work of improving a public road under the provisions of this act, they shall submit their bids to the highway commissioner at least one day prior to the day specified for the opening of the other bids, as stated in the advertisement for bids; and all bids submitted in behalf of towns shall be subject to the requirements made and provided for in this act. No bids in behalf of towns shall be opened by the highway commissioner until after the other bids for the same work shall have been publicly opened and read by the selectmen, as required by this act, and forwarded to said commissioner. If the highway commissioner shall find, from the bids so submitted, that the bid in behalf of the town is the lowest, the commissioner shall thereupon award the contract to such town, whereupon the selectmen shall forthwith file with the highway commissioner a statement setting forth the work to be done and the estimated cost of the same, and they shall fulfill all the requirements and terms of the specifications, according to the plans for said work under which their bid was submitted.

SEC. 4. Section six of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: Whenever any road shall be constructed in any town having a grand list of over one million dollars, two-thirds of the cost of such construction shall be paid for out of the state treasury to such town, and whenever any road shall be constructed under this act in any town having a grand list of one million dollars or less, three-fourths of the cost of such construction shall be paid as aforesaid out of the state treasury, and the basis of award shall be the grand list last made and completed as revised by the board of equalization; but the whole amount so paid by the state shall not, in any one year, exceed the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. Section nine of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: The highway commissioner may appoint inspectors, if he deem it necessary, to supervise the construction

Cost of construction, how paid.

Commissioner may appoint inspectors.

of all roads built under this act, and shall prescribe the salaries which such inspectors shall receive; but the salaries and expenses of said inspectors shall not exceed ten thousand dollars in any one year, and shall be paid by the state from the annual appropriation provided for in section six of said chapter as herein amended. The inspectors shall require all provisions of the contracts and specifications to be strictly adhered to by the contractors, and, immediately after the completion of each contract and before the state appropriation is paid, the inspectors shall make oath that all plans have been completed according to contract.

When road is not completed before close of season.

SEC. 6. Section eleven of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: If the improvements upon any highway shall not be completed before the close of the season in which they are commenced, the highway commissioner may order the same to be completed at the beginning of the following season, under the same provisions and conditions as were existing at the close of the preceding season; and on certificate of the inspector and selectmen, approved by the commissioner, the comptroller shall draw his order in favor of such town for two-thirds or three-fourths, as allowed, of the amount that has been paid or is due from such town to the contractor at the time of the closing up of the work, and when said improvements are completed as ordered, said highway commissioner may make such certificates thereto as are required by this act in other cases, and the cost of making said improvements shall be charged, reckoned, and paid for as though they were completed in the year in which they were commenced.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 48.]

CHAPTER 150.

An Act concerning the Sale or Delivery of Candies containing Spirituous and Intoxicating Liquors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Candies containing intoxicating liquors to be sold as liquors.

All statutes relating to the illegal sale or delivery of spirituous and intoxicating liquors and the penalties for the same are hereby made applicable to the sale or delivery of candies or confections containing any such liquors or any syrup of which one per centum or more is alcohol.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 51.]

CHAPTER 151.

An Act concerning Itinerant Vendors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The words "itinerant vendor" for the purposes of this act shall be construed to mean and include all persons, both principals and agents, who engage in a temporary or transient business in this state, either in one locality or in traveling from place to place, selling goods, wares, and merchandise, and who, for the purposes of carrying on such business, hire, lease, or occupy any building or structure for the exhibition and sale of such goods, wares, and merchandise. No itinerant vendor shall be relieved or exempted from the provisions and requirements of this act by reason of associating himself temporarily with any local dealer, auctioneer, trader, or merchant, or by conducting such temporary or transient business in connection with, or in the name of any local dealer, auctioneer, trader, or merchant.

"Itinerant
vendor"
defined.

SEC. 2. The provisions of this act shall not apply to sales made to dealers by commercial travelers or selling agents in the usual course of business, nor to *bona fide* sales of goods, wares, and merchandise by sample for future delivery, nor to hawkers on the streets or peddlers from vehicles, nor to any sale of goods, wares, or merchandise on the grounds of any incorporated agricultural society during the continuance of any annual fair held by such society.

This act not
applicable,
when.

SEC. 3. Every itinerant vendor who shall sell or expose for sale, at public or private sale, any goods, wares, and merchandise without state and local licenses therefor, issued as hereinafter provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by fine not exceeding fifty dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Penalty.

SEC. 4. Every itinerant vendor, whether acting as principal or agent, desiring to do business in this state, shall deposit with the treasurer of the state the sum of five hundred dollars as a special deposit, and after such deposit, upon application in the form to be prescribed by said treasurer, and the payment to said treasurer for the use of the state of a further sum of one hundred dollars as a state license fee, said treasurer shall issue to him an itinerant vendor's license authorizing him to do business in this state in conformity with the provisions of this act for the term of one year from the date thereof. Every license shall set forth a copy of the application upon which it is granted.

State license
and deposit.

Such license shall not be transferable nor give authority to sell goods, wares, and merchandise as an itinerant vendor in more than one place at the same time. No person shall be entitled to hold or directly or indirectly receive the benefit of more than one state license at any one time, and any license obtained, held, or used in violation of law shall be void.

Requirements as to applications for licenses and records.

SEC. 5. All applications for state licenses shall be sworn to, shall disclose the names and residences of the owner or owners or parties in whose interest said business is to be conducted, and shall be kept on file by the treasurer of the state, and a record shall be kept by him of all licenses issued upon such applications. All files and records, both of the treasurer of the state and of the several towns, cities, and boroughs relative to such licenses, shall be in convenient form, and open for public inspection.

Local license.

SEC. 6. Before selling under said state license in any town, city, or borough, every itinerant vendor shall exhibit the same to the clerk of such town in which he proposes to make sales, if there is no city or borough within such town, or if such sale is not to be made within the limits of any city or borough; but where such sale is proposed to be made within the limits of a city or borough, then to the clerk of such city or borough; and upon payment to said clerk of a further local license fee of twenty-five dollars for the use of such town, city, or borough, said clerk shall record the state license in full, shall endorse upon it the words "local license fee paid," and shall affix his official signature together with the date of such endorsement. He shall then issue a local license authorizing sales within the limits of such town, city, or borough. Any itinerant vendor, who shall fail to obtain a local license and have proper endorsements made on the state license, shall be subject to the same penalty as though no state license had been issued.

Sworn statement required before holding special sale.

SEC. 7. No itinerant vendor shall advertise, represent, or hold forth any sale as an insurance, bankrupt, insolvent, assignee's, trustee's, executor's, administrator's, receiver's, wholesale or manufacturer's, or closing out sale, or as a sale of any goods damaged by smoke, fire, water, or otherwise, or in any similar form, unless he shall before so doing state under oath to the treasurer of the state, either in the original application for a state license or in a supplementary application subsequently filed, and copied on the license, all the facts relating to the reasons and character of such special sale so advertised or represented, including a statement of the names of the persons from whom the goods, wares, and merchandise were obtained, the date of delivery to the person applying for the license, and the place from which said goods, wares, and merchandise were last

taken, and all details necessary to locate exactly and identify fully the goods, wares, and merchandise to be so sold.

SEC. 8. Any false statement in an application, either original or supplementary, for a license, and any failure on the part of any licensee to comply with all the requirements of the last preceding section shall subject said itinerant vendor to the same penalty as if he had no license.

Penalty for false statement or for non-compliance with last preceding section.

SEC. 9. All state licenses issued under this act shall expire by limitation one year from the date thereof, and may be, if so desired, surrendered at any time prior thereto for cancellation, and no local license shall continue for a longer term than the unexpired period of the state license under which it is issued.

State license shall expire in one year.

SEC. 10. Upon the expiration and return or surrender of each state license the treasurer of the state shall cancel the same, endorse the date of delivery and cancellation thereon, and place the same on file. He shall then hold the special deposit of each licensee hereinbefore mentioned for the period of sixty days, and after satisfying any and all claims made upon the same under the section next following, shall return said deposit or such portion of the same, if any, as may remain in his hands, to the licensee depositing it.

Cancellation of state license and return of deposit.

SEC. 11. Each deposit made with the treasurer of the state shall be subject, so long as it remains in his hands, to attachment and execution in behalf of creditors whose claims arise in connection with business done in this state, and the treasurer of the state may be held to answer as garnishee under process of foreign attachment in any civil action brought against any licensee, and the treasurer of the state shall pay over, under order of court, or upon execution, such sum of money as he may be chargeable with upon his disclosure or otherwise. Said deposit shall not be paid over by said treasurer on garnishee process, or to said licensee until the expiration of the term of sixty days specified in section ten of this act.

State treasurer subject to garnishee process.

SEC. 12. The provisions of chapter 85 of the public acts of 1899 are hereby made applicable to this act.

SEC. 13. All other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 577.]

CHAPTER 152.

An Act concerning Claims against Estates of Deceased Persons.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Suits against
executors, etc.,
restriction on.

SECTION 1. No suit by a creditor of any deceased person whose estate is in process of settlement shall be commenced against any executor or administrator within the period allowed by the court of probate for the presentation of claims against such estate, unless written notice of a disallowance of his claim has been given by the executor or administrator.

What estates
affected.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage and shall affect estates now in process of settlement.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 63.]

CHAPTER 153.

An Act concerning Salaries and Fees of State's Attorneys.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Hartford
county.

SECTION 1. The state's attorney in and for the county of Hartford shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars a year.

SEC. 2. The superior court may tax and allow for an assistant to the state's attorney in Hartford county the sum of one thousand dollars a year.

New Haven
county.

SEC. 3. The state's attorney in and for the county of New Haven shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars a year.

SEC. 4. The assistant state's attorney for New Haven county at Waterbury shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars a year.

SEC. 5. The superior court may tax and allow for an assistant to the state's attorney in New Haven county the sum of one thousand dollars a year.

Fairfield
county.

SEC. 6. The state's attorney in and for the county of Fairfield shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars a year.

SEC. 7. The superior court may tax and allow for an assistant to the state's attorney in Fairfield county the sum of one thousand dollars a year.

SEC. 8. The state's attorney in and for the county of Tolland shall receive a salary of twelve hundred and fifty dollars a year. Tolland county.

SEC. 9. The state's attorney in and for the county of Litchfield shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars a year. Litchfield county.

SEC. 10. The state's attorney in and for the county of Windham shall receive a salary of seventeen hundred dollars a year. Windham county.

SEC. 11. The state's attorney in and for the county of Middlesex shall receive a salary of seventeen hundred dollars a year. Middlesex county.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect on the first day of July, 1901, except sections one, six, nine, and ten, which shall take effect on the first day of July, 1902.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 262.]

CHAPTER 154.

An Act concerning the Sale of Diseased Flesh.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1553 of the general statutes is hereby amended to read as follows: Every person who shall wilfully sell, or offer to sell, or ship out of this state, the flesh of any animal or fowl which died or was killed when diseased, or the flesh of any calf which was less than four weeks old when killed, shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months. Sale or shipment of diseased flesh.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 6.]

CHAPTER 155.

An Act concerning the Liability of Employers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the master to exercise reasonable care to provide for his servant a reasonably safe place in which to work, reasonably safe appliances and instrumentalities for his work, and fit and competent persons as his collaborators. Duty of master as to safe appliances, etc.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the master to exercise reasonable care, in the appointment or designation of a vice-principal, to appoint as such vice-principal a fit and competent person. To appoint competent person as vice-principal.

SEC. 3. The default of a vice-principal in the performance of any duty imposed by law upon the master shall be the default of the master. Default of vice-principal to be default of master.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 109.]

CHAPTER 156.

An Act concerning the Railroad Commissioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Street railway
not to be opened
without certi-
ficate from rail-
road commis-
sioners.

SECTION 1. No part of any railroad or street railway shall be opened for public travel unless the company operating said railroad or street railway shall first obtain a certificate signed by the railroad commissioners that it is in a suitable and safe condition.

Examination
and supervision
of street rail-
ways by rail-
road commis-
sioners.

SEC. 2. The railroad commissioners shall examine the several railroads and street railways in the state once in each year, and oftener when they shall deem that public safety so requires, and shall make a like examination of any railroad or street railway within the limits of any town, when thereto requested in writing by the selectmen of such town or by the authorities having control and supervision of the streets and highways therein, and shall see that the same are kept in suitable repair and that the companies operating them faithfully comply with all provisions of law.

Duties of rail-
road commis-
sioners as to
construction of
street railways.

SEC. 3. The railroad commissioners shall have exclusive jurisdiction and direction over the method of construction of every street railway in the state, the power of designating the kind and quality of track to be used and the method of laying the same, and the kind, quality, and finish of all material, tracks, wires, poles, conductors, fixtures, and structures to be used in such construction, and the method and manner of applying motive power, and may make all orders necessary to the exercise of such power and direction, which orders shall be in writing and recorded in the records of said commissioners. Every company operating any street railway shall, at its own expense, comply with and carry out such orders in accordance with their terms.

Orders of rail-
road commis-
sioners, how
made.

SEC. 4. All orders of the railroad commissioners, provided for in section three of this act, shall be made upon written application of the street railway company desiring to construct a street railway, after a hearing had, upon such notice as said commissioners shall deem reasonable, to the selectmen of the town, mayor of the city, or warden of the borough within which it is proposed to construct such street railway, and said commissioners may, at any time, upon application of such street railway company, after due notice to said municipal authorities, amend or change any order passed as aforesaid.

Appeal of street
railway com-
pany to railroad
commissioners.

SEC. 5. Whenever the warden and burgesses of any borough, the mayor and common council of any city, or the selectmen of

any town, shall make or render any decision, denial, order, or direction, with respect to the location of the tracks of any street railway company in any highway with reference to the center line of such highway and the grade thereof, and any change proposed to be made in such highway or grade thereof, or whenever any of said municipal authorities shall make or render any decision, denial, order, or direction with respect to any other matter relating to street railways, any street railway company affected thereby may appeal from any such decision, denial, direction, or order, within thirty days from the service of notice upon such street railway company of the rendition, making, or passage of such decision, denial, direction, or order, to the railroad commissioners. Such appeal shall be by petition to such railroad commissioners and shall state specifically the portion or portions of such decision, denial, direction, or order appealed from and the reasons of such appeal; and the railroad commissioners shall order such notice as shall be deemed reasonable to be given to such selectmen, mayor and common council, and warden and burgesses of the time and place of appearance in answer to such petition, and upon the time for appearance and answer, or as soon thereafter as said railroad commissioners shall order, such appeal shall be tried and such railroad commissioners shall make such orders in reference to said matters affected by the appeal as may by them be deemed equitable. And whenever such warden and burgesses, mayor and common council, or selectmen shall, under the provisions of section two of chapter CLXIX of the public acts of 1893, be deemed to have refused to approve and accept any plan presented by any street railway with reference to any matter within the jurisdiction of said municipal authorities, said street railway company shall have a like right of appeal therefrom to said railroad commissioners, and said railroad commissioners shall have the same powers with reference thereto that said municipal authorities would have had under the provisions of said act, and may make all such orders with reference thereto as they may deem equitable.

SEC. 6. Whenever the warden and burgesses of any borough, mayor and common council of any city, or the selectmen of any town, shall determine the location of the track of any street railway as to grade and the center line of the street or highway through which the same passes, any owner of land fronting on such street or highway, aggrieved by the location of said track or tracks as to grade, and the center line of the street or highway in front of the premises owned by him, may appeal from the decision, direction, or order locating said track or tracks within thirty days after the making of said decision, direction, or order, to the railroad commissioners; said appeal shall be taken

Appeal to railroad commissioners from order locating track.

in the same manner and proceeded with in all respects as provided for in section five of this act for appeals of street railway companies, except that said railroad commissioners shall order like notice to be given to the street railway company as is required in said section to be given to the municipal authorities therein mentioned.

Railroad commissioners may amend order.

SEC. 7. Said railroad commissioners may, from time to time, on application of any street railway company, with due notice to adverse parties, amend or change any order passed by them on appeal.

Appeal to superior court.

SEC. 8. Any party to any proceeding relating to street railways brought before said commissioners upon either original application or by appeal, aggrieved by the decision or order of said commissioners thereon, may appeal therefrom to the superior court, in the same manner and with like effect as is provided in the case of appeals taken under the provisions of section 3518 of the general statutes, and said superior court may, at any time, upon application of such street railway company, with due notice to adverse parties, amend or change any order passed by it on appeal as aforesaid.

Recommendations by railroad commissioners.

SEC. 9. The railroad commissioners shall, from time to time, recommend to the several companies operating any street railways in this state, or to any of them, the adoption of such measures and regulations as such commissioners deem conducive to the public safety or interest; and shall report to the next general assembly any neglect on the part of any such company to comply with any such recommendation.

Railroad commissioners' report.

SEC. 10. The railroad commissioners shall make a report of the general conduct and condition of all railroads and street railways in the state, and of every violation of law by any company owning or operating any railroad or street railway in the state to each general assembly not later than the fourth week of its session, and shall embody in such report suggestions for legislation which they may think proper.

Hearing on street railway matter by mayor and common council, etc.

SEC. 11. Whenever any matter relating to street railways is required to be acted upon by the warden and burgesses of any borough, or the mayor and common council of any city, the hearing thereon may be by themselves or by a committee, either standing or special, of such warden and burgesses or mayor and common council, duly appointed for that purpose, or by any board connected with such municipal government which may be designated by said warden and burgesses, or said mayor and common council, and in case such hearing is by a committee or board, the action of said warden and burgesses, or mayor and common council, shall be upon the report of such committee or board.

SEC. 12. The office expenses, salaries, and traveling and incidental expenses of the railroad commissioners shall be paid monthly from the treasury of the state, and in July of each year the whole amount so paid during the year ending the fourth of July shall be apportioned by the comptroller among the several companies, trustees, assignees, lessees, or other parties operating railroads and street railways in the state in proportion to the respective valuations of their property made and corrected for the purposes of taxation during the next year preceding, under the provisions of section 3920 of the general statutes, who shall pay to the treasurer the amount so apportioned to them respectively.

Salaries and expenses of railroad commissioners, how paid.

SEC. 13. The railroad commissioners may employ an electrical engineer and other experts and agents, whenever they shall deem such employment necessary for the proper determination of any matters within their jurisdiction relating to street and electric railways.

Employment of electrical engineer, experts, and agents.

SEC. 14. The railroad commissioners shall have the right to pass free of charge in the performance of their duties on all railroads and street railways in the state, and to take with them any person in their official employment.

SEC. 15. The railroad commissioners may summon and examine under oath such witnesses as they may think proper in relation to the affairs of any railroad company or street railway company; and whoever shall refuse, without justifiable cause, to appear and testify, or who shall in any way obstruct any railroad commissioner in the discharge of his duty, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Railroad commissioners may summon and examine witnesses.

SEC. 16. Sections 3418, 3419, 3421, 3422, 3430, and 3432 of the general statutes, and chapter CCXL of the public acts of 1893, and chapter CCLXXXIII of the public acts of 1895, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

SEC. 17. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and shall affect all pending applications and appeals thereon, and all appeals now pending in the superior court or before any judge thereof shall, upon motion of any party thereto, made before the beginning of any hearing thereon, be by such court or judge transferred to the railroad commissioners, and such commissioners shall have the same power with respect thereto as though such appeals had been taken to said commissioners under the provisions of this act.

Cases to which this act shall apply.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 608.]

CHAPTER 157.

An Act concerning the Formation of Corporations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

"Corporations"
defined.

SECTION 1. Corporation; use of term.—The words "corporation" or "corporations" wherever used in this act, shall be construed to mean a corporation or corporations formed under its provisions, unless otherwise specified, and this act may be referred to and cited as "Corporation Act of 1901."

Formation;
persons, and
purpose.

SEC. 2. Formation.—Any three or more persons may associate to form a corporation for the transaction of any lawful business, except that of a bank, a savings bank, a trust company, a building and loan association, an insurance company, a surety or indemnity company, a steam railroad or street railway company, a telegraph company, a gas, electric light, or water company, or any company which shall need to have the right to take and condemn lands or to occupy the public highways of this state. The right of any of said excepted companies to organize or operate under existing laws shall not be affected by this act. Nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting any corporations organized under the provisions of this act from constructing, maintaining, and operating railroads outside of this state.

Powers.

SEC. 3. Powers.—Every corporation formed under the provisions of this act shall be located in some town in this state, and shall have power: (a.) To have succession, by its corporate name, for the time stated in its certificate of incorporation, and, when no period is limited, perpetually; (b.) to sue and be sued and complain and defend in any court; (c.) to make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure; (d.) to hold, purchase, and convey such real and personal estate as the purposes of the corporation shall require, and all other property which shall have been in good faith mortgaged or conveyed to such corporation by way of security or in satisfaction of debts, or purchased at sales upon judgments or decrees obtained for such debts; and to mortgage any such real or personal estate with its franchises; (e.) to elect or appoint, in such manner as it may determine, all necessary or proper officers and agents, and to fix their compensation and define their powers and duties; (f.) to make by-laws consistent with law, fixing the number of its directors, and for its government, the regulation of its affairs, the management of its property, and the certification and transfer of its stock; (g.) to wind up and dissolve itself, or to be wound up and be dissolved, in the manner hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Certificate of incorporation.— The persons so associating shall file a certificate of incorporation, which shall set forth: (a.) The name of the corporation, which shall be such as to distinguish it from any other corporation chartered by or organized under the laws of this state, and from any other corporation engaged in the same business or promoting or carrying out the same purposes in this state. Every such name shall begin with "The" and end with "Corporation," or have the word "Incorporated" immediately under or after the name; (b.) the name of the town in this state in which it is to be located and in which its principal office or place of business is to be located; (c.) the nature of the business to be transacted, or the purposes to be promoted or carried out; (d.) the amount of the total authorized capital stock of the corporation, which shall not be less than two thousand dollars, the number of shares into which the same is divided, and the par value of each share, which shall not be less than twenty-five dollars; the amount of capital stock with which it will commence business, which shall not be less than one thousand dollars; and if there be more than one class of stock created, a description of the different classes, with the terms on which they are created; (e.) the period, if any, limited for the duration of the corporation.

Provisions
required in
certificate of
incorporation.

SEC. 5. Additional provisions of certificate.— The certificate of incorporation may also contain any lawful provisions which the incorporators may choose to insert for the regulation of the business of the corporation, or defining and regulating the powers of the corporation, the directors and the stockholders, or any class of stockholders.

Additional
provisions.

SEC. 6. Certificate; where filed.— The certificate of incorporation shall be signed and sworn to by all of the original incorporators and filed by them in the office of the secretary of the state. A certified copy of such certificate shall be filed in the office of the town clerk in the town in which said corporation is located.

Filing of
certificate.

SEC. 7. Power of incorporators.— Until the directors are elected, the incorporators shall have charge of the formation of the corporation, and may take such steps as are necessary or proper to obtain subscriptions to stock and to perfect the organization.

Powers of
incorporators.

SEC. 8. Tax on original issue of stock.— Every corporation, before its certificate of incorporation is approved by the secretary of the state, shall pay to the state treasurer fifty cents on every one thousand dollars of its authorized capital stock up to five million dollars; and it shall pay upon every one thousand dollars of its authorized capital stock in excess of five million dollars, ten cents; and whenever any corporation organized under the provisions of this act, or heretofore organized under the joint stock law of this state, shall increase its author-

Stock tax.

ized capital stock, it shall pay to the state treasurer, before the certificate of increase is approved, fifty cents on each one thousand dollars of such authorized increase until it has paid on a total capital stock of five million dollars; and upon any authorized increase of capital stock above five million dollars it shall pay to the state treasurer ten cents on each one thousand dollars. The payments to the state treasurer under the provisions of this section shall in no case be less than twenty-five dollars, and shall be in lieu of all other taxes upon the franchise of the corporation, but shall not be in lieu of any tax imposed by law upon the property of the corporation or upon the shares of its stock in the hands of its individual stockholders.

Beginning of
corporate
existence and
business.

SEC. 9. Beginning of corporate existence and commencement of business. — Upon filing the certificate of incorporation and the payment of the franchise tax required by law, corporate existence shall begin, but no such corporation shall commence business until at least fifty per centum of the amount of its authorized stock has been subscribed for by *bona fide* subscribers, nor until twenty per centum of said subscriptions has been paid in, which payments shall in every case aggregate at least one thousand dollars, nor until its directors and officers have been duly elected and its by-laws adopted, nor until the directors have caused to be filed with the secretary of the state a certificate, signed and sworn to by a majority of them, stating that the requirements of this section have been complied with. The sole evidence that said requirements have been satisfied shall be the original certificate aforesaid, duly approved by the secretary of the state, or a duly authenticated copy thereof under the hand and seal of office of the secretary of the state.

Evidence of
corporate
existence.

SEC. 10. Evidence of corporate existence. — The certificate of incorporation, with an endorsement thereon by the secretary of the state showing that he has approved such certificate and that the franchise tax required by law has been paid, or a copy of such certificate with the endorsement thereon duly certified under the hand and seal of the secretary of the state, shall be evidence in all courts of the legal existence of any corporation, and shall serve all the purposes of and may be designated as the charter of such corporation.

First meeting.

SEC. 11. First meeting. — After the required amount of capital stock has been subscribed, the incorporators, or a majority of them, shall call the first meeting of the corporation, at such time and place as they may designate, by a notice published twice in a newspaper of this state having a circulation in the town in which the corporation is located, at least seven days before the time designated; but said notice may be waived by a writing signed by all the subscribers to the capital stock and all of the incorporators, specifying the time and place for said meeting,

which waiver shall be recorded at length upon the records of the corporation.

SEC. 12. Temporary organization; adoption of by-laws. Organization and by-laws. At such first meeting, including adjournments thereof, an organization shall be perfected by the choice of a temporary clerk, and by the election by ballot of three or more directors, who are subscribers for the stock; and by-laws for the regulation of the affairs of the corporation shall be adopted.

SEC. 13. Directors. Directors.—The property and affairs of every such corporation shall be managed by three or more directors who shall be stockholders, and shall be chosen annually by the stockholders at such time and place as may be provided by the by-laws. The directors shall hold office for one year and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and may fill any vacancy in their board for the unexpired portion of the term. A majority of the directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. At least once every year they shall make a full and detailed report of the financial condition of the corporation to its stockholders, which report shall be filed with the treasurer of the company and subject to the inspection of the stockholders at all reasonable times.

SEC. 14. Officers. Officers.—The directors shall choose from among their own number a president and shall appoint a treasurer, a secretary, and such other officers as the by-laws shall prescribe, who shall hold their respective offices until the next annual meeting and until others are chosen in their stead. The same person may fill the offices of secretary and treasurer.

SEC. 15. Stock issue and payment Issue and payment of stock.—No corporation shall issue any stock until the same has been subscribed and paid for in full. At least twenty per centum of the par value of such stock shall be paid for within thirty days after the date of subscription, and the balance thereof when called for by the directors. The treasurer and secretary of said company shall issue and deliver to each subscriber a receipt with the seal of the company thereon, stating the amount said subscriber has paid upon his said subscription, and the number of shares of full paid and non-assessable stock, for which he or his transferee, upon the payment of the balance due upon his said subscription, will be entitled to receive a certificate. Said officers shall enter upon said receipt the dates and amounts of all subsequent payments. The persons to whom such receipts are issued shall be deemed to be stockholders. If any stock shall be paid for otherwise than in cash, the directors shall make and sign upon the company's record book a statement showing particularly of what the property received in payment for stock subscriptions consists, and that it has an actual value equal to the amount for which it is so received. The judgment of the directors as to the

value of property accepted in payment of stock shall be final; but the directors concurring in the judgment of such value, in case of fraud or gross negligence in the over-valuation of such property, shall be jointly and severally liable to the amount of the difference between the actual value of any property so accepted in payment at the time of such acceptance and the amount for which it is received in payment. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a record of the names of the directors concurring in such judgment of value.

Liability of
stockholders.

SEC. 16. **Stockholder's liability** — Every stockholder, whether an original subscriber or not, shall be liable for any balance due on the stock held by him. If a corporation is placed in the hands of a receiver or trustee in insolvency, such receiver or trustee shall have the powers of the board of directors in calling in instalments on stock. If a creditor of a corporation shall obtain a judgment against it, and execution thereon shall be returned unsatisfied, such creditor may recover from any stockholder in such corporation the balance remaining due and unpaid on any stock held by him, so far as may be necessary to satisfy the debt. No subscriber for or holder of stock shall be liable as such for any payment thereon, or for any debt of the corporation after the par value of his stock has been paid.

Stock
certificates.

SEC. 17. **Stock certificates**. — Upon payment in full for his stock, and the surrender of treasurer's receipts, when issued, each stockholder shall be entitled to a certificate under the seal of the corporation, which shall be signed by the president or vice-president and by the treasurer or assistant treasurer, certifying the number of shares owned by him in such corporation.

No certificate
for fractions of
shares to be
issued.

SEC. 18. **Fractional shares or rights**. — No certificate for fractions of shares shall be issued. Whenever fractional rights result from an increase or reduction of capital stock, and the stockholders fail to combine the same by purchase or sale, the directors shall, after due notice, sell such rights to the highest bidder among its stockholders, and issue proper certificates therefor.

Stock, how
transferred;
liens.

SEC. 19. **Stock transfers. — Liens**. — The stock of every corporation shall be personal property, and, with the treasurer's receipts for payments on subscriptions, shall be transferable only on its books in such form as the by-laws shall prescribe. Whenever any transfer of stock shall be made for collateral security and not absolutely, the entry of the transfer on the books of the corporation shall state that it is made for collateral security. Every corporation shall at all times have a lien upon all of its stock owned by any person, for all debts, including instalments duly called in, due to it from him, and may sell the debtor's interest in said stock, or in so much thereof as may be necessary to discharge such indebtedness, at public auction at any time after the debt secured thereby becomes due and payable, upon

giving to the stockholder a written notice, by mail, of at least twenty days, and advertising said sale at least twice in a newspaper of this state having a circulation in the town where said corporation is located, not less than one week prior to the date of sale. Any surplus arising from such sale shall be paid to the stockholder.

SEC. 20. Corporation not to purchase or vote on its stock. Not to vote on its own stock, not to purchase except, when.
— No corporation shall purchase any part of its capital stock, except when necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted; nor shall any shares of its stock belonging to or held by the corporation be voted upon directly or indirectly.

SEC. 21. Stock books. — At least three days before every stockholders' meeting a complete list of the stockholders entitled to vote, arranged in alphabetical order, shall be prepared by the directors. Such list shall be open to inspection by any stockholder at the time and place of the meeting. Upon the neglect or refusal of the directors to produce such list at any meeting, they shall be ineligible for election to any office in such corporation for one year thereafter. The stock ledger, if there be one, otherwise the transfer books of the company, shall be *prima facie* evidence as to who are stockholders. The original or duplicate books of any corporation, in which the transfers of stock shall be registered, and the original or duplicate books containing the names and addresses of the stockholders, and the number of shares held by them, respectively, shall, at all times, during the usual hours of business, be open to the examination of every stockholder at its principal office or place of business in this state, and said original or duplicate books shall be evidence in all courts of this state. Stock books, keeping and inspection of.

SEC. 22. Stock votes — Proxies — Trustees may vote. — Stock, how voted on.
At all stockholders' meetings stockholders may vote in person or by an attorney duly authorized by a written power, and each share of stock shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote. Persons holding stock in a fiduciary capacity shall be entitled to vote upon the shares so held, and pledgors of stock, shown to be such by the record of transfer, shall be entitled to vote, unless in the transfer of their stock they shall have expressly empowered the pledgees to vote thereon.

SEC. 23. Calls for meetings — Changes in by-laws. — Meetings, how and where held; changes in by-laws.
All stockholders' meetings shall be held in this state, and, except the first, at such place as shall be provided in the by-laws, and a written or printed notice of every such meeting, stating the day, hour, and place thereof, shall be given by the president or secretary to each stockholder, by leaving such notice with him or at his residence or usual place of business, or by depositing it in some post-office addressed to him at his last known post-office address, at least five days before such meeting. At any such

meeting by-laws may be adopted, or the by-laws previously adopted may be altered or repealed. No by-law shall be adopted, and no existing by-law shall be amended or repealed, unless written notice of such proposed action shall have been given in the call for the meeting at which such adoption, amendment, or repeal is to be acted upon.

Special meetings, how called.

SEC. 24. Special meetings, how called.—The president of every corporation may, and upon the written request of stockholders holding one-tenth of its capital stock shall, call a special stockholders' meeting, and cause legal notice thereof to be given. In case of the neglect or refusal of the president to call a meeting on such request, such stockholders may call the same.

Changes in certificate, how made and what permitted.

SEC. 25. Changes in certificates of incorporation.—Every corporation may change its name, the nature of its business, and the location of its principal office in this state, may increase or reduce the amount of its authorized capital stock, may create one or more classes of preferred stock, and make such other amendments, changes, and alterations in its certificates of incorporation, as may be desired, *provided* the subject-matter of such changes, amendments, and alterations could have been lawfully inserted in its original certificate of incorporation. No such change, alteration, or amendment shall be valid, unless approved by a vote of two-thirds of all the outstanding stock of each class at a meeting of the stockholders duly called to consider such amendment, change, or alteration, nor unless a certificate setting forth such amendments, changes, or alterations, and stating that the same have been duly adopted by the stockholders, shall be made and filed in the same manner as the original certificate of incorporation. In case of a change of location, duly certified copies of the original certificate of incorporation and of the certificate herein required shall be filed in the office of the town clerk in the town from which, and also in the town to which, the corporation shall have removed.

Issue of additional stock.

SEC. 26. Issue of additional stock.—Every corporation may, at any meeting duly warned and held for that purpose, empower its directors to issue additional shares of its authorized capital stock, upon complying with the provisions of section fifteen of this act governing subscription and payment.

Liability on reduction of capital stock

SEC. 27. Effect of reducing capital stock.—In case the reduction of the capital stock of any corporation shall render it insolvent, the stockholders voting in favor of such reduction shall be jointly and severally liable to the amount of such reduction for all debts of the corporation existing at the time of such vote, after judgment has been obtained against the corporation and execution has been returned unsatisfied. The records of the corporation shall show the name of every stockholder voting in favor of such reduction. No such reduction shall be

valid unless the names of the assenting stockholders appear of record as aforesaid.

SEC. 28. Annual reports.— The president and treasurer of Annual reports. every corporation organized under this act, or heretofore organized under the joint stock law, shall, annually, on or before the fifteenth day of February or August, lodge with the secretary of the state and the town clerk of the town in which such corporation is located, if such corporation is formed under any general law of this state, or with said secretary and the town clerk of the town in which such corporation has its principal place of business, if formed under the laws of any other state and doing business in this state, a certificate, signed and sworn to by them, stating (a.) the name, residence, and post-office address of each of its officers and directors; (b.) the total amount of its authorized capital stock, the number of shares and par value thereof, the amount thereof which has been issued, and the amount which has been paid for in full; (c.) the name, residence, and post-office address of each stockholder whose stock has not been fully paid, with the amount due thereon; (d.) the location of its principal office in this state, giving the street and number, if any there be, and the name of the agent or attorney in charge thereof upon whom process against the corporation may be served, and his residence and post-office address; (e.) the number of shares of stock or other securities of any other corporation owned by it, with the name and location of such other corporations. Said secretary and town clerk shall record such certificate at length in books kept for that purpose. Every corporation which shall fail to file any certificate required by this section shall forfeit to the state one hundred dollars for each failure. It shall be the duty of the secretary of the state to report to the attorney-general, every six months, the names of all corporations which have failed to comply with the provisions of this section, and the attorney-general shall thereupon sue for and collect all forfeitures due under this section.

SEC. 29. Information for creditor of stockholder.— Every Information for creditor of stockholder. person having charge of the stock books of any corporation shall, upon application of any person, upon the presentation of his sworn affidavit that he is a creditor of any stockholder, give him information as to the number of shares of stock owned by said stockholder; and any such person refusing to give such information shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars.

SEC. 30. Lost certificates.— Every corporation organized Lost certificates. under this act may issue a new certificate of stock, or treasurer's receipt for payment on subscription for stock, in place of any certificate or receipt theretofore issued by it which is claimed to have been lost or destroyed, and the directors may, in their discretion, require the owner of a lost or destroyed certificate,

or his legal representatives, to give a bond to the corporation in such sum as they may direct, not exceeding double the value of the stock or receipt, to indemnify the corporation against any claim that may be made against it on account of the issue of such new certificate; and a new certificate may be issued without requiring any bond when, in the judgment of the directors, no bond is necessary. The superior court in the county wherein such corporation is located shall, for due cause shown, upon complaint of the owner of a lost or destroyed certificate or treasurer's receipt, order the delivery to him by said directors of a new certificate or receipt in lieu thereof, and may require a proper bond for the protection of the corporation and of any person who may be interested in the lost certificate or receipt.

Stock, how
pledged.

SEC. 31. Pledge.—Shares of stock or treasurer's receipts for payment on subscription in any corporation may be pledged by delivering the certificate of such stock or such receipt, with a power of attorney for their transfer to the pledgee; but no such pledge, unless consummated by an actual transfer of the stock or such receipt to the pledgee or unless a copy of said power shall be filed with the corporation, shall be effectual to hold such stock against any person but the pledgor, his executors, or administrators.

Dividends and
distribution of
assets.

SEC. 32. Dividends and distribution of assets.—No corporation shall pay any dividend, or make any other distribution of its assets, except from its net profits or actual surplus, except in accordance with the law allowing the reduction of stock.

Names of
directors voting
for distribution
of assets to be
entered on
record, liability.

SEC. 33. Directors' votes for distribution of assets.—The name of every director voting for any dividend, or any other distribution of the assets, shall be entered upon the records of the corporation. Every director voting for a dividend or other distribution of assets, in violation of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars. And if such payment, or distribution, renders a corporation insolvent, the directors so voting shall be jointly and severally liable, to the amount of such payment, to every creditor existing at the date of such vote who shall obtain judgment against said corporation on which execution shall be returned unsatisfied. No such dividend shall be paid, or distribution made, unless duly voted by the directors of the corporation.

Certificates,
how made and
recorded.

SEC. 34. Certificates to be made, filed, and examined.—Every certificate required by this act shall be signed and sworn to by the persons required to file it and shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the state, who shall examine the same, and if he finds that it conforms to law, shall indorse thereon the word "Approved" with his name and official title, and shall thereupon record such certificate in a book kept by him for that purpose. He shall furnish a certified copy of said certificate, with his approval thereon, to the persons filing the same, who shall

forthwith file said certified copy in the office of the town clerk as hereinbefore provided, and said town clerk shall record the same in a book kept by him for that purpose. No act required to be set forth in a certificate to be filed with the secretary of the state shall be valid, until such certificate has been indorsed as aforesaid; but this provision shall not be construed to relieve the corporation, its officers, directors, or stockholders, from any liability which might otherwise be enforceable against them.

SEC. 35. Forms and recording fees. — The secretary of the state shall prepare forms for the several certificates and returns required by this act, and shall receive fifty cents for each legal page, but in no case less than one dollar, for recording and for copies of each certificate. Forms and record fees.

SEC. 36. No application for any act or resolution of incorporation for any commercial or manufacturing corporation or for any corporation without capital stock shall be heard by the general assembly or any committee thereof unless the applicants shall have first paid to the state treasurer a fee of one hundred dollars. Fee to be paid on application for special charter.

CONSOLIDATION AND MERGER.

SEC. 37. Similar corporations may merge or consolidate. — Any two or more corporations organized under this act, or heretofore organized under the joint stock law, which are carrying on business of the same or a similar nature, may merge or consolidate into a single corporation, which may be either one of said corporations, or a new corporation to be formed by means of such consolidation. Merger and consolidation of corporations, when allowed.

SEC. 38. Terms of a merger or consolidation to be proposed by directors. — The directors of the several corporations proposing to merge or consolidate may enter into an agreement signed by them and under the corporate seals of the respective corporations, prescribing the terms and conditions of such proposed consolidation, and stating the name of the new corporation, the number, names, and places of residence of its first directors, the number of shares of its capital stock, whether common or preferred, and the amount or par value of each share thereof, the manner of converting the shares of capital stock of each of the old corporations into shares of the capital stock of the new corporation, together with such other provisions as are required to be set forth in an original certificate of incorporation, and any other provisions necessary to carry said proposed consolidation into effect. Merger, how proposed.

SEC. 39. Stockholders to vote upon question of merger or consolidation. — Such agreement shall be submitted to the stockholders of each of said merging or consolidating corporations, separately, at a meeting thereof to be called for the pur- Merger, how consummated.

pose of considering the same, and twenty days' notice of the time, place, and object of said meeting shall be mailed to the last known post-office address of each of said stockholders, and a notice thereof shall be published at least three times in three successive weeks in some newspaper printed and circulated in the county in which the principal office of each of said corporations is located. At said stockholders' meeting if two-thirds of all the outstanding stock of each class of stockholders shall vote to approve such merger or consolidation, that fact shall be certified upon such agreement by the secretary of the respective corporations, under the seal thereof, and said agreement so adopted and certified shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the state, who shall, if the same conforms to the provisions of this act, indorse the same "Approved," with his name and title; and such certificate shall be evidence of the existence of such new or consolidated corporation. A copy of such agreement, duly certified by the secretary of the state, shall be filed and recorded in the office of the town clerk in the towns in which the merged corporations were located and in which the new or consolidated corporation is located.

Rights, duties,
and liabilities of
new corpora-
tions.

SEC. 40. Rights, duties, and liabilities of the new or consolidated corporation. — Upon the completion of such consolidation the several corporations shall become a new corporation by the name provided in said agreement, and shall possess all the rights, privileges, powers, and the franchises of each of the consolidating corporations, and all property, real, personal, and mixed, and all debts due to them on whatever account, shall be vested in the consolidated corporation; and all rights of creditors and all liens upon the property of either of said consolidating corporations shall be preserved unimpaired, and the respective corporations shall be deemed to continue in existence in order to preserve the same; and all debts, liabilities, and duties of either of said consolidating corporations shall thenceforth attach to said consolidated corporation, and may be enforced against it to the same extent as if they had been incurred or contracted by it.

Remedy of
aggrieved
stockholder.

SEC. 41. Remedy for stockholder aggrieved by consolidation. — Any stockholder in any corporation consolidating as aforesaid who, at the time of such consolidation objected thereto in writing, may, within ten days after the agreement of consolidation has been filed for record with the secretary of the state, demand in writing from the consolidated corporation payment of his stock, and said corporation shall within three months thereafter pay him the value of his stock at the date of such consolidation; and in case of disagreement as to the value thereof, such value shall be ascertained by three disinterested persons to be chosen, one by the stockholder, one by the directors of the con-

solidated corporation, and the third by the two thus selected; and in case their award is not paid within sixty days from its date, it shall become a debt of said consolidated corporation and may be collected as such; on receiving payment of the amount awarded, said stockholder shall transfer his stock to the consolidated corporation, which shall dispose of it on the best terms obtainable.

DISSOLUTION OF CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 42. Surrender of rights before beginning business.—Surrender of rights before beginning business. At any time before the payment of any part of the subscriptions to capital stock and before the commencement of business, the incorporators, and the subscribers for stock if any such there are, may surrender the corporate rights and the franchise of any corporation, by filing in the office of the secretary of the state a certificate, verified by the oath of such incorporators and subscribers, that no part of such subscriptions has been paid, that such business has not been commenced, that no debts have been incurred which are unpaid, and that they surrender all the rights and the franchise of such corporation. When such certificate has been examined and approved by the secretary of the state, the existence of such corporation shall be terminated.

SEC. 43. Voluntary dissolution of corporation which has commenced business.—Voluntary dissolution after beginning business. Whenever the directors of a corporation organized under this act or heretofore organized under the joint stock law shall vote to terminate its corporate existence, they shall forthwith call a special meeting of the stockholders, to be held thirty days from the date of such call. Said call shall contain a copy of such vote, and shall be published four times, once during each week preceding such meeting, in a newspaper of this state having a circulation in the town where such corporation is located, and a copy thereof shall be sent by mail to the last known address of each stockholder. If, at such meeting of the stockholders, three-fourths in interest of each class of stock issued shall vote to confirm such vote of the directors, the directors shall proceed forthwith to wind up the affairs of such corporation. If every stockholder shall sign and acknowledge, before an officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds, an agreement among stockholders that the corporate existence of such corporation shall be terminated, the vote of the directors and the confirming vote of the stockholders aforesaid may be dispensed with.

SEC. 44. Directors become trustees to wind up business.—Powers of directors as to winding up business. The directors of a corporation whose existence is to be terminated pursuant to the vote or assent of its stockholders, as provided in section 43 of this act, shall be trustees to close up the business of such corporation. They shall forthwith prepare an inventory of its assets, collect its bills and accounts receivable, and

make a list of its creditors. They shall send a written notice of the proposed dissolution to every known creditor of such corporation, within two weeks from the date of the stockholders' vote of confirmation, or their agreement to dissolve the corporation, warning him to present his claim; and they shall also publish, in some newspaper having a circulation in the town where such corporation is located, a copy of said notice and warning. Said trustees may, in their discretion, bring their application to the superior court for the county within which such corporation is located, setting forth the fact of the proposed dissolution, and praying the court to limit a period within which all claims against such corporation must be presented; and such court may make an order requiring all creditors of such corporation to present their claims to said trustees within a period of four months from the date of such order, and providing that all claims not so presented within the time limited shall be barred. Within one year from the date of the stockholders' vote or agreement to dissolve, as aforesaid, said trustees shall dispose of all of the property of such corporation except money, including uncollected accounts not in litigation, at public auction, if the same cannot, within said year, be advantageously sold at private sale; but said court may extend the time for such disposal, for cause shown, after due notice and hearing. As soon as practicable, said trustees shall pay, in full or *pro rata*, all claims against such corporation which have been allowed by them, or which may be found to be due by any proper tribunal; and shall distribute the balance of the assets, if any, among the stockholders of such corporation.

Certificate of
dissolution, how
made.

SEC. 45. Certificates concerning dissolution. — Whenever the stockholders shall by vote or written assent agree to the dissolution of a corporation, the directors shall forthwith cause to be filed with the secretary of the state a certificate, signed and sworn to by a majority of them, that such stockholders' vote has been duly passed or such assent duly given, and stating the address to which all claims against such corporation may be sent. When such directors have completed their duties as trustees as aforesaid, they shall file a further certificate, stating that they have completed their duties in winding up the affairs of such corporation, and have sold or collected all of its assets and distributed the same, stating the manner of such distribution; which certificate shall be signed and sworn to by a majority of such directors. When such certificate has been approved by the secretary of the state, the existence of such corporation shall be terminated.

Appointment of
receivers, how
and when made.

SEC. 46. Receiverships of corporations. — Whenever a corporation, during the ten years immediately preceding, has failed to earn and pay dividends aggregating five per centum of its

entire capital stock outstanding, or whenever it has wilfully violated its charter or exceeded its powers, or whenever there has been any fraud or collusion or gross mismanagement in the conduct or control of such corporation, or whenever its assets are in danger of waste through attachment, litigation, or otherwise, or such corporation has abandoned its business and has neglected to wind up its affairs and to distribute its assets within a reasonable time, or whenever any other good and sufficient reason exists for the dissolution of such corporation, any stockholder or stockholders owning not less than one-tenth of its capital stock may apply to the superior court in the county wherein such corporation is located, for the dissolution of such corporation and the appointment of a receiver to wind up its affairs. Such court may, if it finds that sufficient cause exists, appoint one or more receivers to wind up the business of such corporation; and said court may, at any time, for sufficient cause shown, make a decree dissolving such corporation and terminating its corporate existence. Whenever such decree of dissolution is passed, it shall be the duty of the receiver or receivers to cause a certified copy thereof to be filed with the secretary of the state, for record in his office. Such court shall also by its order limit a time, which shall not be less than four months from the date of such order, within which all claims against such corporation shall be presented, and shall provide that all claims not presented within such time shall be forever barred.

SEC. 47. Sale of property and franchises.—Said court may, in its discretion, in lieu of decreeing the dissolution of such corporation, order the receiver to sell its property and franchise; and the purchaser thereof shall succeed to all of the rights and privileges of such corporation, and may reorganize the same under the direction of said court. At any sale of such property at public auction, the court may, in its discretion, authorize the receiver to accept in payment duly allowed claims against such corporation, at a proper valuation.

Court may order sale of property and franchises.

SEC. 48. Appraisal and purchase of minority stock interest.—Whenever a stockholder or stockholders holding not less than one-tenth of the whole amount of the capital stock of a corporation organized under this act or heretofore organized under the joint stock law shall petition for its dissolution and the appointment of a receiver, any other stockholder or stockholders may apply to said court for a valuation of the stock held by the petitioners, by an appraiser to be appointed by the court. Said court may, for sufficient cause shown, appoint one or more persons to appraise such stock, who shall hear the parties interested, shall determine the value of the petitioner's stock, and file the appraisal with the clerk of said court. Said clerk shall at once give written notice to the parties interested that said appraisal

Appraisal and purchase of minority stock interest, court may order.

has been filed, and within ten days after the receipt of such notice the applicant for an appraisal shall file with said clerk a writing stating whether he elects to buy the petitioner's stock at the appraisal, and, if he does elect to buy it, he shall at the same time deposit the amount of such appraisal in money, with said clerk, who shall forthwith notify the petitioner of the filing of such election and deposit. If such deposit is made as provided herein, said petition for a dissolution of the corporation and the appointment of a receiver, shall be dismissed upon motion of such depositor. If the applicant for appraisal shall fail to make such deposit, said action may proceed to final judgment. The expenses of the appraisal shall be taxed by the court, and shall be paid by the stockholders applying for such appraisal, if they fail to deposit the amount of the appraisal required as aforesaid, but otherwise shall be taxed against the corporation and added to the final costs in the case.

Continuance of corporate existence after dissolution.

SEC. 49. Corporate existence to be continued for certain purposes.— All corporations, whether they expire by their own limitation, or are dissolved by voluntary action, by decree of court, or by act of the general assembly, shall be deemed to continue so far as may be necessary to enable them to prosecute and defend suits by or against them, and to close up their affairs, dispose of their property, and distribute their assets.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

"Foreign corporations" defined.

SEC. 50. Meaning of "foreign corporations".— Unless otherwise expressly provided, the term "foreign corporation" shall be construed to mean every corporation established under the laws of the United States, or of any other state or foreign country.

Powers and limitations.

SEC. 51. Powers and limitations.— Any foreign corporation may purchase, hold, mortgage, lease, sell, and convey real and personal estate in this state for its lawful uses and purposes, and such real estate and other property as it may acquire by way of mortgage or otherwise in payment of debts due such corporation; but no foreign corporation shall engage or continue in any kind of business in this state, the transaction of which is not permitted to domestic corporations by the laws of this state.

Certified copy of charter to be filed with state secretary.

SEC. 52. Charter or certificate of incorporation to be filed.— Every foreign corporation shall, before transacting business in this state, file in the office of the secretary of the state a certified copy of its charter or certificate of incorporation, together with a statement, subscribed and sworn to by its president, treasurer, and a majority of its directors, showing the amount of its authorized capital stock and the amount thereof which has been paid in, and if any part of such payment has been made otherwise than in money, said statement shall set forth the par-

ticulars thereof. All such corporations now doing business in this state shall file such copy and statement on or before the first day of January, 1902, provided such business is continued thereafter.

SEC. 53. Secretary of the state to be resident attorney. — Secretary of the state to be resident attorney. Every foreign corporation with an office or place of business in this state (except foreign insurance companies or associations) shall, before doing business in this state, appoint in writing the secretary of the state and his successor in office to be its true and lawful attorney, upon whom all lawful process in any action or proceeding against it may be served; and in such writing said corporation shall agree that any lawful process against it which is served on said attorney shall be of the same legal force and validity as if served on the corporation, and that said appointment shall continue in force so long as any liability remains outstanding against the corporation in this state. A copy of such appointment duly certified and authenticated, shall be filed in the office of said secretary, and copies certified by him shall be deemed sufficient evidence thereof. Service upon such attorney shall be sufficient service upon the principal.

SEC. 54. Duty of secretary when served with legal process—Fee—Record. — Service of legal process on secretary. When legal process against any corporation mentioned in the preceding section is served upon said secretary of the state he shall immediately notify the corporation thereof by mail, and shall, within two days after such service, forward in the same manner a copy of the process served upon him to such corporation, or to any person designated by such corporation in writing. The plaintiff in the process so served shall pay said secretary at the time of such service a fee of two dollars, which shall be recovered by him as part of his taxable costs if he prevails in the suit. Said secretary shall keep a record of all process served upon him, which shall show the day and hour when such service was made.

SEC. 55. Failure to file certificates and appoint attorney, how punished. — Failure to file certificate and appoint attorney, how punished. Every officer of a foreign corporation which fails to comply with the requirements of sections 52 and 53 of this act, and every agent of such delinquent corporation who transacts business, as such agent in this state, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars; but such failure shall not affect the validity of any contract by or with such corporation. The secretary of the state shall report such failure to the attorney-general, who shall thereupon institute proceedings against such corporation to restrain its further prosecution of business in this state.

SEC. 56. Certificate of increase or reduction of capital to be filed. — Certificate of increase or reduction of capital to be filed. Every foreign corporation doing business in this state shall, within thirty days after an increase or reduction of

its capital stock, file a certificate thereof, substantially like that required of domestic corporations under like conditions.

Fees for filing
foreign charters.

SEC. 57. Fees for filing foreign charters and statements. —

Every foreign corporation shall pay to the secretary of the state ten dollars for filing the copy of its charter and five dollars for filing the statement required by section 52 of this act.

Penalties.

SEC. 58. What penalties apply to foreign corporations. —

All penalties and liabilities, which are imposed by the laws of this state upon officers and stockholders of domestic corporations for false and fraudulent statements and returns, shall apply to the officers and stockholders of foreign corporations doing business in this state.

Corporations
without capital
stock, how
formed.

SEC. 59. Corporations without capital stock. — Any three or more persons may associate to form a corporation without capital stock, to promote or carry out any lawful purpose, by signing and acknowledging before any officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds, and filing with the secretary of the state, a certificate stating (1) that they do so associate, (2) the purpose or object of the corporation, (3) the town in this state in which its principal office or place of business is to be located. And the persons so associating may also include in said certificate any other lawful provisions for the regulation of the affairs of the corporation and the definition of its powers and the powers of its officers, directors, and incorporators. Such certificate shall be examined by the secretary of the state, and if he finds that it conforms to law he shall indorse thereon the word "Approved" with his name and official title, and shall thereupon cause the same to be recorded in his office. He shall then prepare a certified copy of such certificate with his approval thereon, and deliver the same to one of the persons so associated, who shall forthwith cause such copy to be recorded in the office of the town clerk in the town where such corporation is to be located. When such certificate has been duly approved and recorded, and a fee of ten dollars paid to the state treasurer, the persons so associated, with such others as may be associated with them or become their successors in such manner as the by-laws of the corporation provide, shall be and become a body politic and corporate and shall have all the powers conferred upon corporations by section 1906 of the general statutes, and may receive property by devise or bequest, and hold the same, so far as such property may be necessary or proper to enable such corporation to carry out its purposes. Such corporation may at any time amend its original certificate of incorporation by a three-fourths vote of its incorporators, their associates, and successors, at a meeting of the corporation duly called to consider such amendment, and by causing a certificate duly attested by its president and secretary, setting forth the fact that such vote has been

passed, and giving the subject-matter of such amendment to be filed, approved, and recorded, in the same manner as the original certificate of incorporation. The general assembly may at any time dissolve such corporation and prescribe the manner in which its affairs shall be settled.

SEC. 60. Application of this act to existing corporations formed under general laws. — The provisions of this act shall apply to all corporations heretofore organized under the joint stock law of this state, but shall not require the reorganization of such corporations. Application to existing charters.

SEC. 61. Violations of this act, how punished. — Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act for which no other penalty or punishment is expressly prescribed, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars. Violations, how punished.

SEC. 62. Amendments. — Any amendment or repeal of this act by the general assembly shall not impair any remedy against any corporation formed under this act, or its officers or stockholders, for any liability which shall have been previously incurred; and all amendments of this act shall apply to every such corporation, except in so far as it is otherwise expressly provided. Amendments.

SEC. 63. Repeal. — Sections 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1944 to 1968, both inclusive, of the general statutes, chapter CCIV of the public acts of 1889, and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed. Repeal.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 3.]

CHAPTER 158.

An Act concerning The Connecticut State Firemen's Association.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House, of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section one of chapter 221 of the public acts of 1899 as amended by chapter 49 of the public acts of 1901 is hereby amended to read as follows: Whenever any person shall, under the provisions of the constitution and by-laws of The Connecticut State Firemen's Association, be entitled to relief from said association, as a fireman injured in the line of duty, or rendered sick by disease contracted while in the said line of duty, or as the widow or child of a fireman killed in the line of his duty, the comptroller shall, upon the delivery to him of proper proofs from said association of the right of such person to relief as aforesaid, draw his order upon the treasurer in favor of the per- Comptroller shall draw order in favor of person entitled to relief on presentation of proper proofs.

Total amount
of orders
limited.

son or persons entitled to such relief, or their legal representative, for the amount to which such person or persons may be entitled as relief as aforesaid; *provided, however*, that the total amount of such orders which may be drawn by the comptroller under the provisions of this act shall not exceed ten thousand dollars in any fiscal year of the state. The line of duty herein specified shall not be construed to mean any duty except fire practice and drill or service in the fire department from the time of the fire alarm until the members are dismissed by the company officers at roll-call; and no part of the state appropriation shall be used in payment of the salary of any officer or agent of said association.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 610.]

CHAPTER 159.

An Act concerning the Time when the Public Acts of 1901 shall Take Effect.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

When public
acts of 1901 take
effect.

SECTION 1. All acts, public in form, passed at the present session of the general assembly, shall, unless otherwise provided in such acts, take effect on the first day of August, 1901.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 185.]

CHAPTER 160.

An Act creating the Office and Prescribing the Duties of a State Fire Marshal.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appointment of
state fire
marshal.

SECTION 1. The governor shall, within sixty days from the passage of this act, appoint some suitable person, not a director or officer of any fire insurance company, to be a state fire marshal, who shall, unless removed by the governor for cause, hold his office for four years beginning with the first day of July in the year 1901. The governor shall, in the year 1905, and every succeeding fourth year thereafter, nominate and, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint some suitable person not

a director or officer of any fire insurance company to be a state fire marshal, who shall, unless removed by the governor for cause, hold his office for four years beginning with the first day of July in the year thus fixed for his appointment. Vacancies in the office of state fire marshal that may arise shall be filled, for the remainder of any term of office hereinbefore provided for, in the manner last prescribed for an original appointment.

SEC. 2. The senate shall act finally upon every nomination or appointment of state fire marshal made by the governor within ten session days from the date on which such nomination or appointment is communicated to it by the governor.

Action by the senate on governor's nomination.

SEC. 3. If an appointment of a state fire marshal is not made by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, before the first day of May in any year in which the term of office is to expire, then the office shall be filled for such term by concurrent vote of both houses of the general assembly, instead of in the manner provided in section one; and if a vacancy in the office of state fire marshal has arisen and has not been filled by appointment of the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, within the first thirty session days of the senate following the arising of said vacancy, then said vacancy shall be filled by concurrent vote of both houses of the general assembly for the remainder of the term of office provided for in section one of this act, instead of in the manner provided for in said section.

Office, how filled when not filled as prescribed in two preceding sections.

SEC. 4. Vacancies in the office of state fire marshal may be temporarily filled by the governor until such vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided for in the preceding sections.

Vacancy, how filled.

SEC. 5. The state fire marshal, within sixty days after the passage of this act, shall appoint, and in the year 1905, and every fourth year thereafter, shall appoint some suitable person to be deputy state fire marshal, who shall, unless removed by the state fire marshal for cause, hold his office during the term of the state fire marshal, and vacancies in said office shall be filled by the state fire marshal. Said deputy state fire marshal shall perform such duties as the state fire marshal shall prescribe, and when so directed by the state fire marshal, or, in case of the absence or disability of said latter officer, shall have and possess all of the powers conferred and shall perform all of the duties imposed by this act upon the state fire marshal.

Deputy fire marshal.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of said state fire marshal thoroughly to examine or cause examination to be made into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires occurring within the state to which his attention has been called in accordance with the provisions of section seven of this act, by which property is accidentally or unlawfully burned, destroyed, or damaged, and especially to examine and decide whether the fire was the result

Powers and duties of state fire marshal as to investigation into cause of fire.

of carelessness or the act of an incendiary. He shall, when in his judgment such proceedings are necessary, take or cause to be taken the testimony, under oath, of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any facts or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matters as to which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing, and filed in his office; and if he shall be of opinion that there is sufficient evidence to warrant that any person be charged with the crime of arson, he shall forthwith submit said evidence, together with the names of the witnesses, and all other information obtained by him, to the proper prosecuting officer, to the end that such person may be properly prosecuted. He shall have, in the examination herein provided for, all of the powers of a justice of the peace for the purposes of summoning and compelling the attendance of witnesses before him to testify in relation to any matter which, by the provisions of this act, may be a subject of inquiry and investigation. He may administer oaths or affirmations to persons appearing as witnesses before him; and false swearing in any matter or proceeding aforesaid shall be deemed perjury and shall be punishable as such. He shall have authority, at all times of the day or night, in the performance of his duties, to enter into and upon premises or buildings where any fire has occurred, and other premises or buildings adjacent thereto; and whenever it shall come to his knowledge that there exists in any building or upon any premises combustible material or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of said building or premises, he shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said buildings or premises, and on failure to comply with said order, such owner or occupant shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and in addition thereto shall suffer a penalty of ten dollars a day for each day of neglect, to be recovered in a proper action in the name of the state.

**Local fire
marshals.**

SEC. 7. The city fire marshal of every city having such an officer, the chief of the fire department of every city, borough, or fire district having a fire department and not having a local fire marshal, and the warden of every borough and the first selectman of every town having no local fire marshal or chief of a fire department, shall be known as local fire marshals, and it shall be their duty, within two days, not including Sunday, of the occurrence of any fire within their respective jurisdictions by which property has been destroyed or damaged, to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of such fire, and especially to investigate whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design, and for the purpose of such investigation may enter into

and upon the premises where the fire occurred and the premises adjacent thereto, and duly examine the same; and the state fire marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The local fire marshal making such investigation shall forthwith notify said state fire marshal and shall, within ten days of the occurrence of the fire, furnish to said state fire marshal a written statement, subscribed by him, of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of said fire, and the kind, value, and ownership of the property destroyed or damaged, and such other or further information as may be called for by the blanks furnished by said state fire marshal. Whenever said local fire marshal shall be informed or believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises within his jurisdiction, combustible materials or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of said buildings or premises, he shall forthwith notify the state fire marshal of all the facts of the case of which he has knowledge or belief.

SEC. 8. The state fire marshal shall submit, annually, as Report of state fire marshal. early as may be consistent with a full and accurate preparation, and not later than the fifteenth day of January, a detailed report of his official actions to the insurance commissioner, who shall embody in his annual fire report to the governor such portions thereof as he may deem of importance.

SEC. 9. Any local fire marshal neglecting or refusing to Local fire marshal, penalty for neglect of duty. perform any duty required by the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 10. The state fire marshal shall receive an annual salary Salaries and expenses of state fire marshal and deputy. of twenty-five hundred dollars, and the deputy state fire marshal an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. Said state fire marshal may employ a clerk and incur such expense, not exceeding in any one year fifteen hundred dollars, as may be necessary in the performance of his duties. He shall keep proper accounts of all his expenses, and shall submit the same, together with proper vouchers, to the comptroller within five days from the first day of each month, and upon the comptroller's approval of the same, said comptroller shall draw his order upon the treasurer for the payment thereof.

SEC. 11. The comptroller shall provide suitable rooms for said state fire marshal in the capitol, and shall properly furnish the same, and provide said state fire marshal with all such books, blanks, and stationery as may be necessary to enable him properly to perform the duties required by this act. Comptroller to provide room at capitol, and stationery.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 123.]

CHAPTER 161.

An Act concerning Sales of Personal Property.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

"Retail trader" defined.

SECTION 1. A retail trader shall, for the purposes of this act, be defined to be one who ~~makes~~ it his business to buy commodities and sell the same in small quantities for immediate consumption for the purpose of making a profit.

Conditions of retail trader selling the whole or a large part of his stock at one transaction.

SEC. 2. Whenever any retail trader shall, at a single transaction and not in the regular course of business, sell, assign, or deliver, the whole, or a large part of his stock in trade, such sale, assignment, or delivery shall be made in writing, describing the property so sold, assigned, or delivered, and all conditions of such sale, assignment, or delivery, acknowledged before some competent authority authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds, and recorded within one day after the time of such sale, assignment, or delivery in the town clerk's office in the town where the vendor has his place of business; *provided, however,* that Sundays and legal holidays shall be excluded in the computation of such time.

When such transactions shall be void.

SEC. 3. All such sales, assignments, or deliveries of commodities which shall be made without the formalities required by the provisions of the preceding section shall be void as against all persons who were creditors of the vendor at the time of such transaction.

Assignment by insolvent debtor not affected.

SEC. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be held to affect an assignment by an insolvent debtor, for the benefit of his creditors pursuant to the provisions of chapter LII of the general statutes.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 580.]

CHAPTER 162.

An Act concerning Appeals to the Supreme Court of Errors.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

New trial may be granted, when.

SECTION 1. Section ten of chapter CXCIV of the public acts of 1897 is hereby amended by striking out, in the eleventh line of said section, the words "rate of," and substituting in place thereof the words "actual expense thereof not to exceed," so that said section when amended shall read as follows: Every such exception may be assigned as a reason of appeal, and the

supreme court of errors shall review all questions of fact raised by such appeals, and if it appears that the finding of the court does not present the questions of law decided by the trial court, said supreme court of errors shall correct said finding. And if the supreme court of errors shall find that material facts have been found against the evidence, or without evidence, or material facts have been proved and not found, the court shall grant a new trial. The expense of printing any evidence so made part of the record shall be paid by the party taking the exceptions to which it relates, at the actual expense thereof, not to exceed one dollar for each legal page for one copy, and such expense, not exceeding fifty dollars, may be taxed in favor of the prevailing party.

SEC. 2. When a finding of facts shall have been filed by a judge as provided in chapter CXCIV of the public acts of 1897, in case of an appeal to the supreme court of errors, either party, in place of the method to correct the finding provided in sections eight, nine, and ten of said chapter, may, within one week after he shall have received notice of the filing of such finding, file with the clerk of the court a copy of the evidence and rulings in the case, duly certified by the stenographer, together with a motion that such evidence and rulings be made a part of the record on appeal, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the court to certify a statement of the evidence and rulings and cause the same to be made and printed as a part of the record on appeal; and it shall be the duty of the supreme court of errors to examine the whole record, so printed on appeal, and to decide any question that may arise on the whole record as presented, and if it shall appear from the examination of said entire record that the finding of the judge does not properly present the facts and rulings, it shall correct such finding, so that the same shall properly present such facts and such rulings, and for the purpose of such correction, it shall not be necessary to make any special motion, but the claim of the appellant for such correction may be presented in the assignment of errors, in the same way as questions of law are now presented. The clerk may omit from printing as a part of said record any portion of the stenographer's minutes which the parties to the case shall agree in writing as not necessary to be printed, or which the court shall direct not to be printed, and the expense of printing the evidence shall be paid and costs therefor shall be taxed as provided in section one of this act. Said judge may for due cause shown extend the time for filing said copies and motion.

SEC. 3. Nothing herein contained shall be considered to repeal any part of the existing law providing for the method of appeal to said supreme court of errors, but this act shall be an extension of and addition to the other methods now provided.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

Evidence and rulings duly certified may be made part of record.

Effect of this act.

[Senate Bill No. 111.]

CHAPTER 163.

An Act concerning Probate Bonds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Action may be maintained on probate bond where writ is not endorsed.

SECTION 1. Any action brought upon a probate bond and now pending in any court of this state, the writ in which action was not endorsed or signed as provided by section 899 of the general statutes, and in which action no plea in abatement has been filed, or motion to erase from the docket has been made, may be maintained, and said court is hereby empowered to hear and determine said action as fully as though the provisions of said section relating to such endorsement had been complied with.

Section 899 amended.

SEC. 2. Section 899 of the general statutes is hereby amended by striking out the words "utterly void" in the third line thereof and inserting "abateable."

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 614.]

CHAPTER 164.

An Act amending an Act for the Education of the Blind.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Board of education of the blind, how established and constituted.

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter CLVI of the public acts of 1893 is hereby amended by striking out in the sixth line of said section the words "one of whom shall be a blind person," so that said section when amended shall read as follows: The Board of Education of the Blind is hereby established. The board shall consist of four members, of whom the governor of the state and the chief justice of the supreme court for the time being shall be permanent members. The other two members shall be appointed by the governor, and shall be a man and a woman, both residents of this state. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of July, in the year when they are appointed, and shall continue for four years, except that one of the members appointed the first year shall hold his or her office for only two years, the governor designating at the time of the appointment which of the two shall thus hold for only two years. The governor may for a reasonable cause remove any one of these two members and appoint another person to fill the

vacancy; the appointment thus made to be only for the unexpired part of the term of the member removed. The chief justice may also appoint as a member in his place, if he shall prefer to do so, any judge or ex-judge of the supreme or superior court, such appointment, however, to be for only two years from its date.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 609.]

CHAPTER 165.

An Act amending an Act concerning the Taxation of Certain Corporations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter 106 of the public acts of 1901 is hereby amended to read as follows: The secretary, treasurer, or cashier of every bank, national banking association, trust, insurance, investment, and bridge company, whose stock is not exempt from taxation, shall annually in October, on or before the fifteenth day thereof, file in the office of the tax commissioner of this state, a statement under oath, showing the number of shares of its capital stock and the market value thereof on the first day of October, the name and residence of each stockholder, and the number of shares owned by each on said last-named date; and on or before the last day of the following February each of the corporations aforesaid shall pay to the treasurer of this state a tax of one per centum on the market value of each share of its stock, as such value may be determined under the provisions of the following section, less the amount of taxes paid by such corporation upon its real estate in Connecticut during the year ending on the first day of said February; all of which real estate shall be assessed and taxed in the town or other taxing district within which it is located.

SEC. 2. Section two of said chapter is hereby amended to read as follows: During the months of October, November, and December in each year the board of equalization shall hear all persons interested respecting the correctness of said statements, may require other and further information from said corporations, and shall determine the market value of the shares of the capital stock of each of said corporations as of the first day of the said October. A written notice of the taxable value of its shares as thus fixed and determined by said board shall be mailed

Statement concerning ownership of stock of certain corporations to be filed with tax commissioner.

Duties of board of equalization.

by said tax commissioner, postage paid, to each of said corporations on or before the thirty-first day of December in each year.

Comptroller to provide room and stationery for tax commissioner.

Sec. 3. The comptroller shall provide a suitable room in the capitol for said tax commissioner, and shall properly furnish the same and provide said tax commissioner with all such books, blanks, and stationery as may be necessary to enable him properly to perform the duties required by said chapter 106 of the public acts of 1901 as herein amended.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 45.]

CHAPTER 166.

An Act concerning Grade Crossings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Street railway may petition for removal of grade crossing.

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter CCXXIII of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: Any street railway company which has power to lay its tracks in any highway which crosses a steam railroad at grade, but has no power to lay its tracks across the track of such steam railroad at grade in such highway, and any street railway company whose track crosses the track of a steam railroad in the public highway at grade, may bring its petition for the removal of such grade crossing in the manner specified in chapter CCXX of the public acts of 1889 for municipal authorities, and the railroad commissioners shall proceed upon said petition in the same manner and with the same powers as provided in said chapter CCXX of the public acts of 1889 in the case of petitions brought by such municipal authorities.

Powers of railroad commissioners as to allotment of expense.

Sec. 2. Section two of chapter CCXXIII of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: In any case where proceedings are now pending or shall hereafter be taken under any of the provisions of said chapter CCXX of the public acts of 1889, or under the provisions of this act, if any alterations, changes, or removals shall be ordered, the railroad commissioners, and the superior court on any appeal, may order such amount as they shall deem proper of the whole expense of the alterations, changes, or removals ordered to be paid by any street railway company coming under the description of the first section of this act, *provided*, that in case any such street railway company shall not be itself the petitioner under this act, and furthermore, shall not have laid its tracks in the highway on both sides of the track of the steam railroad crossed by said highway, the railroad commissioners, and the superior court on appeal, shall order the

said expenses to be paid in the first instance by other parties to the proceedings before them, and shall order such street railway company to pay, in the manner and in the proportion to be designated, to the parties paying such expenses in the first instance, such amount of said expenses to be assessed in said order as they shall deem proper whenever it shall lay its tracks at said crossing across, over, or under the tracks of said steam railroad. Such street railway company shall not commence to build its railway across, over, or under the tracks of the steam railroad at said crossing until it shall have paid such amount in accordance with said order. No greater proportion of the said expenses shall be ordered to be paid by any town, city, or borough, under the authority of this act, than the proportion named in said chapter CCXX of the public acts of 1889.

SEC. 3. Section three of chapter CCXXIII of the public acts of 1895 is hereby amended to read as follows: The provisions of section 3491 of the general statutes in relation to appeals shall apply to any decision of the railroad commissioners under the authority of this act. Any street railway company coming within the description of any clause of the first section of this act shall be made a party to any proceeding before the railroad commissioners, or before the superior court on appeal, for the change or alteration of any highway crossing a steam railroad at grade, or for the removal of such grade crossing, upon motion of any party to such proceeding.

Appeal from
decision of
railroad com-
missioners.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage and shall apply to any pending cases.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 85.]

CHAPTER 167.

An Act concerning the Practice of Osteopathy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The governor shall appoint on or before the first day of July, 1901, and biennially thereafter, three persons who shall constitute a state board of osteopathic registration and examination, who shall hold their office for two years from the first day of July in the year of their respective appointments and until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified.

Appointment of
board of osteo-
pathic phys-
icians.

SEC. 2. The members of said board shall be resident osteopathic physicians of good standing in their profession and graduates of legally chartered colleges of osteopathy.

Qualifications
for membership.

Board to
appoint
recorder.

SEC. 3. Said board shall appoint one of its number to be its recorder, whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the official proceedings of said board, and copies of said record certified by him shall be legal evidence.

Comptroller to
provide room at
capitol.

SEC. 4. On request of said board, the comptroller shall provide a suitable room in the capitol for its meetings.

Meetings of
board.

SEC. 5. Said board shall meet at the capitol on the first Tuesday of March and September in each year, and at such other times as a majority of the board shall appoint. At any meeting of said board, a majority of the members thereof shall constitute a quorum.

Expense.

SEC. 6. Said board shall create no expense exceeding the sum received from time to time as fees as hereinafter provided.

Rules of
procedure.

SEC. 7. Said board shall make such rules of procedure for the regulation of all matters of application and hearing before it as it may deem advisable.

Practice of
osteopathy
without license
forbidden.

SEC. 8. No person shall engage in the practice of osteopathy in this state after the first day of October, 1901, unless such person shall have first obtained from the said board a license therefor.

License, condi-
tion on which
issued.

SEC. 9. All applications for such license shall be in writing and signed by the applicant, upon blanks furnished by the said board, setting forth such facts concerning the applicant as said board shall require, and no license shall be granted to any person unless he shall have received a certificate of graduation from some reputable college of osteopathy, duly recognized by the laws of the state wherein the same is situated, or unless he shall have spent as pupil or assistant at least two years under the instruction and direction of some reputable practitioner of osteopathy, or unless he shall have been actually engaged in the practice of osteopathy in this state at the time of the passage of this act.

Person now
engaged in
practice of
osteopathy.

SEC. 10. Any person, who, at the time of the passage of this act, shall be actually engaged in the practice of osteopathy in this state, shall be entitled to receive such license upon making application to the board as provided in section nine of this act and paying a fee of two dollars.

Examination.

SEC. 11. Any person, who, subsequent to the passage of this act, shall desire to commence the practice of osteopathy in this state, shall make application to the board as provided in section nine of this act. Upon the receipt of such application, the said board shall require the applicant to submit to an examination as to his qualifications for such practice, which examination shall include the subjects of anatomy, physiology, pathology, and the principles and practice of osteopathy. If such examination shall be passed to the satisfaction of the board, the board shall issue its license to the said applicant. A license, however, may be granted without such examination to any person who has been in active and continuous practice of osteopathy for three suc-

cessive years in any other state, who shall satisfy the board as to his fitness to engage in such practice.

SEC. 12. Except as provided in section ten of this act, every ^{Fee.} person applying for a license shall at the time of his application pay to the recorder twenty-five dollars, and, if said applicant shall fail to obtain his license, twenty dollars shall be returned to him.

SEC. 13. The board may refuse to grant a license to any ^{Disqualification for practice of osteopathy.} person guilty of a felony, or addicted to any vice to such a degree as to render him unfit to practice osteopathy; and may, after notice and hearing, revoke the license of any person convicted of a felony.

SEC. 14. The recorder shall keep an account of all moneys ^{Account of money received to be rendered to comptroller.} received by him, and shall annually before the tenth of November of each year render an account thereof to the comptroller; and shall pay from the moneys received the expenses for necessary books and stationery for the use of said board and the necessary traveling expenses of the members of said board.

SEC. 15. The license provided for in section eight of this ^{Limitations on practice of osteopathic physician.} act shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe or use drugs in his practice, nor to perform surgical operations. Osteopathic physicians shall be subject to the same rules and regulations that govern other physicians in the making and filing of certificates of death, in the control of contagious diseases, and other matters pertaining to public health.

SEC. 16. Any person who shall engage in the practice of ^{Penalty.} osteopathy in violation of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

SEC. 17. Nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting ^{Limitations of the act.} any legally authorized practitioner of medicine or surgery in this state from the practice of his profession as guaranteed him by the statutes of this state.

SEC. 18. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 567.]

CHAPTER 168.

An Act repealing Acts concerning Posting of Land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Sections 2501 and 2531 of the general statutes are hereby ^{Repeal.} repealed.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 571.]

CHAPTER 169.

An Act concerning Tax Lists.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Assessors may compel appearance and examination of person neglecting to give in tax list.

SECTION 1. Every person liable to give in a list of his taxable property, and having failed to do so, may, within twenty days after the expiration of the time fixed by law for filing such list, be notified in writing by the assessors or a majority of them to appear before them to be examined under oath as to his property liable to taxation and for the purpose of verifying a list made out by them under the provisions of section 3809 of the general statutes as amended by chapter CII of the public acts of 1897. Any person who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to appear before said assessors and make oath to a list of his taxable property within ten days after having been so notified, or who having appeared shall refuse to answer, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars.

Assessors to notify prosecuting officer.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the assessors promptly to notify the proper prosecuting officer of any violation of this act.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 613.]

CHAPTER 170.

An Act concerning Corporations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Additional requirements of certificate of incorporation.

The certificate required by section nine of the Corporation Act of 1901, shall contain, in addition to the requirements of said section, the following: (a.) The amount of its capital stock, the amount thereof paid for in cash and the amount paid for in other property, describing the character of such property; (b.) the name, address, and place of residence of each of the original subscribers to the capital stock, with the number of shares subscribed for by each; (c.) whether or not the stock is paid for in full, and if not, the amount paid on each share; (d.) the name, residence, and post-office address of each of its officers and directors. A certified copy of such certificate shall be filed in the office of the town clerk in the town in which said corporation is located.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 403.]

CHAPTER 171.

An Act concerning the Distribution of Intestate Estates.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. In the distribution of estates of deceased persons, ^{Parents to inherit before brothers and sisters.} parents shall inherit before brothers and sisters; *provided, however,* that this act shall not apply to or affect the settlement or distribution of any intestate estate under any will executed prior to January 1, 1902.

SEC. 2. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are ^{Repeal.} hereby repealed.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 69.]

CHAPTER 172.

An Act amending an Act concerning Reports of Judicial Decisions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. Section 334 of the general statutes as amended ^{Distribution of reports of judicial decisions.} by chapter 78 of the public acts of 1899 is hereby amended to read as follows: The reports so prepared and published shall be furnished by the comptroller to the citizens of this state at a stated price, to be fixed by the comptroller and the library committee. The comptroller shall send one copy of each volume of reports, published under his supervision, to the town clerk of each town, for the use of the people of the town, one copy to each county law library in each county, and one copy to each college library in this state. He is also directed to furnish the judges of the superior court and the clerks of the superior court and courts of common pleas in the several counties and of the district court of Waterbury copies of said reports and the parts thereof, as they are published, for the use of said courts.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 390.]

CHAPTER 173.

An Act validating Certain Irregularities and Omissions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Validating do-
ings of assess-
ors and boards
of relief

SECTION 1. In all cases where the assessors of any town, city, or borough have neglected to give legal notice, requiring all persons therein liable to pay taxes to bring in written or printed lists of the taxable property belonging to them, as required by law; and in all cases in which the assessors have received, before the first day of November in any year, the list of any person either not sworn to or not signed by the person giving in any list, or have since that date in any year received the list of any person duly sworn to, and have in such cases neglected to fill out a list of the property of any such person liable to taxation, and to add thereto ten per centum of the valuation thereof; and in all cases in which the assessors of any town have added to the list of any person or corporation making a sworn list of any property owned by him or it and liable to taxation in said town, without legally notifying him or it thereof; and in all cases in which house lots have not been assessed and set in lists separately as land; and in all cases in which the assessors have not signed any assessment list or have not signed the assessment lists of their respective towns collectively, but have signed the same individually for districts or societies in said towns; and in all cases in which the assessors have omitted to arrange the assessment lists of their towns in alphabetical order, or to lodge the same in the required office on or before the day designated by law, or at all; and in all cases in which the assessors have omitted to fill out a list for any person or corporation who has neglected or refused to return his list, as provided by law; and in all cases in which the assessors have made an incorrect abstract of the assessment lists; and in all cases in which the assessors have omitted to compare, sign, return, date, or make oath to an abstract of the assessment lists of their respective towns, or have omitted from said abstract the poll or part of the list of any person; and in all cases in which the assessors or board of relief have not taken the oath required by law, or given legal notice of the times and places of their meetings, as required by law; and in all cases in which any board of relief has added to the list of any person or corporation any item of taxable property actually owned by him or it without giving the notice required by law; and in all cases in which any board of relief has increased the list of any person or corporation, or has added or may hereafter add to the

assessment list the name of any person or corporation without giving such person or corporation notice thereof, and the amount of said list is not in fact excessive or unjust; and in all cases where the board of relief has added to the assessment list in the name of any person or corporation any amount in general terms or otherwise, and such person or corporation is liable to taxation upon any property equal to the amount of such addition; and in all cases in which the board of relief has added to the assessment list the name of any person liable to pay a poll tax; and in all cases in which the board of relief or any of its members have omitted to sign any assessment list or abstract thereof after the same shall have been examined and corrected by said board of relief; and in all cases in which the town clerk of any town has not transmitted to the comptroller an abstract of the lists of such town by the first day of May in each year; and in all cases in which the taxable property of any person or corporation liable to pay taxes has been omitted in the assessment list of any community, such assessment lists and the votes imposing taxes thereon shall not for any of such causes be adjudged void or defective, but the same are hereby ratified and confirmed and made valid and binding upon the town or community wherein the same were made, and all assessment lists in which any omission or mistake has been made may at any time be corrected by the assessors or board of relief; and all taxes which have been or shall hereafter be laid and imposed according to the assessment lists specified in this section may be levied and collected.

SEC. 2. In all cases in which a rate bill heretofore made out for the collection of any tax of any community has not been made under the hands of the proper authority according to law; and in all cases in which the selectmen of any town have made their rate bill from the assessment list made out and corrected by the assessors and board of relief and lodged in the town clerk's office, and have disregarded any illegal alterations in such list made after said list and abstract were so completed and lodged in the town clerk's office as aforesaid; and in all cases in which the warrant for the collection of a tax has not been signed and attached to any rate bill by a justice of the peace; and in all cases in which any mistake, irregularity, or omission of any kind has occurred in any of the steps preparatory to the issuing of a rate bill for any tax, or in the preparation or issuing of such rate bill, or in the warrant for the collection thereof, which mistake, irregularity, or omission is not shown by the taxpayer to have made his tax materially greater than it would have been had such mistake, irregularity, or omission not occurred, such rate bill or warrant shall be as legal and valid as if no such irregularities had existed, and all obligations and securities of any kind given by any collector of taxes for the collection or

Validating informalities in making rate bill.

payment of such taxes, or for the faithful performance of his duties, shall be legal and binding.

Tax liens
validated.

SEC. 3. No tax lien, a certificate to continue which has heretofore been recorded in the book of tax liens in the office of the town clerk of the town in which the land upon which such lien is claimed is situated, or in the office of the city clerk or the borough clerk of the city or borough in which the land upon which such lien is claimed is situated, shall be deemed to be invalid because the assessors failed to set a separate valuation upon the separate parcels of real estate upon which said lien is claimed to exist; nor because said lien certificate fails to specify what portion of the tax due from the owner of said real estate accrued upon each of said separate parcels; nor because said lien certificate purports to continue upon all the real estate of any person a lien for the entire tax which was assessed against any person or his property; nor because the collector failed to make demand or levy upon goods and chattels, or failed to file a lien until after the expiration of his office; nor because such liens have been signed by a selectman instead of by the tax collector. All liens for taxes, or assessment of benefits duly recorded, and which have expired by limitation of time since July 1, 1899, are hereby revived and continued in full force and effect until January 1, 1902, provided that no change of ownership in the property has taken place since July 1, 1899. In all cases where a lien for taxes, or assessment for benefits in any town, city, or borough has not been filed within the time prescribed by law, but has been filed before any change of ownership, or interest in said real estate, such lien is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Validating
assessments of
benefits and
damages by city
of Waterbury.

SEC. 4. All assessments of benefits and damages by the city of Waterbury by reason of the layout or improvement of any highway, or the grading, curbing, paving, or improvement of any street, sidewalk, or crosswalk therein, or by reason of any public improvement, are hereby ratified and confirmed, and if no appeal has been taken from such assessments, no action shall be maintained to recover any payments made or money collected on or by reason of such assessments.

Tax levied at
special town
meeting vali-
dated.

SEC. 5. Any tax levied upon the grand list of any town at any special town meeting legally warned for that purpose shall be as valid as though levied at a regular town meeting, and said tax if otherwise legal shall be collected as though levied at a regular town meeting.

Informalities in
acknowledg-
ment of
deeds validated.

SEC. 6. All deeds heretofore made for the conveyance of real estate in Connecticut, and otherwise valid except that the acknowledgment of the same was taken without said state before a magistrate who did not affix his official seal or a certificate of his official character, or which were acknowledged before a notary of the state of New Jersey, or which were acknowledged

within this state before the clerk of any probate court, or before any person who had at the time of such acknowledgment received a commission as a notary public, but who had not qualified, but has since said time duly qualified, are hereby declared valid and complete conveyances under the statutes.

SEC. 7. All deeds heretofore executed by administrators, ex-
ecutors, guardians, or trustees, intended to convey the title of
real estate in this state, but defective because acknowledged by
the person holding such title in trust individually, and not as
such administrator, executor, guardian, or trustee, shall not for
such reason be considered invalid, if otherwise executed in ac-
cordance with the laws of this state, but are hereby confirmed
and validated.

Informalities in
deeds executed
by administra-
tors, etc.,
validated.

SEC. 8. At any town, city, or borough, or electors' meeting
heretofore held, the election of any officer, or vote passed, shall
not be invalid because of failure to warn such meeting accord-
ing to law, or properly to specify the objects thereof, or on ac-
count of the date upon which said meeting was held, or because
any candidate for office acted as moderator, box-tender, or in any
other official capacity at said electors' meeting, or because said
officer neglected and failed to take the oath of office within the
time prescribed by law, or because the moderator of said electors'
meeting neglected and failed to declare the election of said offi-
cers, where said election was in all other respects legal and
proper; but any and all such elections shall be valid and binding
as though such legal warning had been given and was in all re-
spects legal and a sufficient warning of all things done at such
meeting, and as though said meeting had been held upon the
date prescribed by law. All official acts, otherwise legal, done
by the person so elected, and the acts of all officers of any fire
or school district otherwise valid, except because of failure to
take the oath of office prescribed by law, are hereby validated
and confirmed.

Informalities in
town, city, bor-
ough, or
electors' meet-
ing validated.

SEC. 9. All deeds and conveyances of any real estate here-
tofore made by a married woman directly to her husband, or by
the husband of a married woman directly to her, are hereby vali-
dated and confirmed; and all deeds and conveyances of real
estate heretofore made by a married woman without the joinder
of her husband are hereby ratified and confirmed. All deeds
and conveyances of any real estate heretofore made, and other-
wise valid except that the same were attested by one witness
only, or where a married woman has witnessed such deed or
conveyance in which her husband is grantee or grantor, are
hereby ratified and confirmed.

Deeds made
directly
between hus-
band and wife
validated.

SEC. 10. No appropriation of funds or assessments for taxes
heretofore made by any city shall be invalid by reason of any
failure on the part of any official of said city to publish the

Certain acts of
city validated.

annual estimates within the time prescribed by law, but all appropriations and assessments for taxes otherwise valid are hereby confirmed and made legal and of full force and effect.

Sales by executor, etc., of estate of insolvent debtor.

SEC. 11. In all cases where an executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of an insolvent debtor has sold real estate belonging to the estate of which he was such executor, administrator, or trustee, under an order of a court of probate, and has received payment therefor, and given a deed thereof as such executor, administrator, or trustee, but has failed to comply in all respects with such order of such court of probate, such sales are hereby validated, ratified, and confirmed to the same extent as if no such irregularity existed; *provided*, any person interested in the estate of which such real estate sold was a part shall not, within six months after the approval of this act, bring an application to the court of probate to have such sale of such real estate for such cause set aside; in which case this act shall not affect said application or the proceedings thereunder; and any married woman having or claiming an interest in any such estate may, if abandoned by her husband, or if he refuses to join with her in such application, maintain one in her own name, and this act shall apply to her the same as if she were a *feme sole*.

Assessments of benefits and damages.

SEC. 12. All assessments of benefits or damages by any town, city, or borough, for any public improvement, and all liens filed in continuation of such assessments, whether in the name of the person owning the land upon which such assessment was made, or in the name of the estate, or executor, administrator, or trustee of the estate of a deceased person, whether the legal title to such property was in such estate, or in such executor, administrator, or trustee, are hereby ratified and confirmed; and if no appeal has been taken from such assessments, no action shall be maintained to recover any payment made or money collected on or by reason of such assessments.

Validating organization of certain corporations.

SEC. 13. The corporations hereinafter named, viz.: The Hockanum Company, The Salisbury Carbonate Iron Company, and the Norwalk Fire Insurance Company, whose organization and acts are otherwise valid, except that they have failed to accept charters or amendments thereto, heretofore granted by this assembly, or failed to file with the secretary of the state the certificate of organization or acceptance required by law, or within the time prescribed by law, may accept such charter or amendments and may file such certificate or acceptance within ninety days after the rising of this general assembly, and upon the filing thereof within said time, such organizations are hereby ratified and confirmed, and such corporations are hereby declared to be legal corporations as of the time of such acceptance or of their attempted organization or acceptance; *provided, however*, nothing herein contained shall in any way affect the lia-

bility of a stockholder, or the rights of creditors, accruing before the filing of such certificates.

SEC. 14. Any taxes heretofore laid by any school district shall not be invalid because of the failure of the assessors to report or return their list of any estate upon which such taxes have been assessed, but all such taxes are hereby validated and confirmed. Taxes laid by school district.

SEC. 15. In all cases where tax liens filed against real estate have expired since January 1, 1899, and the title to such real estate has not changed since January 1, 1899, such liens are hereby revived and continued in force for one year. Revival of tax liens.

SEC. 16. In all cases where a tax has heretofore been actually voted, laid, and assessed by any town, city, borough, or school district upon taxable property actually owned by the person or corporation against which such tax is assessed, and errors and irregularities have occurred in any respect in the procedure or method of voting, laying, and assessing said tax, from the beginning to and including every act, form, and proceeding, required to establish it as a legal and valid tax due and collectible from the person or corporation against whom it is assessed, such tax is hereby validated and confirmed, and shall be and remain a valid tax notwithstanding any such errors and irregularities, as of the date when it was due, and have the same force and effect as if said tax had been in all respects legally voted, laid, and assessed. Taxes irregularly laid validated.

SEC. 17. All ministerial acts heretofore done by any justice of the peace, notary public, or commissioner of the superior court, after the termination of his term of office or outside of the local limits of his jurisdiction, if otherwise legal, are hereby validated and confirmed. Validating acts of justice of the peace, etc.

SEC. 18. The vote of the town of Norwich at a special meeting of said town, held on April 4, 1901, authorizing its selectmen to purchase, at a price not to exceed six thousand dollars, real estate for the location of a state armory, and to borrow the whole or any part of said sum, is hereby validated and confirmed, and in compliance with said vote, said selectmen are hereby authorized and empowered to purchase real estate for said purpose, and to borrow and expend the whole or any part of said sum for the purpose of purchasing real estate for the location of a state armory as provided in said vote. Acts of special town meeting at Norwich validated.

SEC. 19. All assessments of benefits or damages by any town, city, or borough, by reason of the layout or improvement of any highway or the grading, curbing, paving, flagging, or improvement of any street, sidewalk, or crosswalk in such town, city, or borough, when such public work or improvement has been completed, but the fact of such completion has not been recorded in the record books of such municipality by order of Assessments of benefits and damages validated.

the board of officers by whom such work or improvement was ordered, are hereby ratified, confirmed, and made valid; *provided*, such record shall be made within two months after the passage of this act.

Acts of certain
sanitary and
sewer districts
validated.

SEC. 20. Sanitary and sewer districts which have been organized and are acting under charters granted by the general assembly of this state, or which have accepted amendments to their charters, or sanitary and sewer districts heretofore chartered which have failed to perfect their organization or have failed to file a certificate of their organization, may perfect such organization and file such certificates of organization or of acceptance of said amendments on or before October first, 1901, and the charters and amendments of such sanitary and sewer districts shall not, for the reason that such organization has not been perfected, or such certificate has not been heretofore filed, or such amendments have not been accepted, be deemed void, but are hereby ratified, validated, and confirmed, and all acts of said sanitary and sewer districts done under and in pursuance of or by authority of said charters, or either of said charters, or of any of said amendments, are hereby validated and confirmed and declared to be as binding as if organization had been perfected and certificate of such organization and amendments had been filed within two years from the date of the approval of any such charter or amendments.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 444.]

CHAPTER 174.

An Act concerning the Preservation of Trees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Tree warden
and deputies,
appointment,
compensation,
and duties.

SECTION 1. Every town may at its annual meeting for the election of town officers elect a tree warden, who shall serve for one year from the date of his election and until his successor is elected and qualified. Said tree warden may appoint such number of deputy tree wardens as he deems expedient, and may at any time remove them from office. He and his deputies shall receive such compensation for their services as the town may determine, and, in default of such determination, as the selectmen may prescribe. He shall have the care and control of all public shade trees in the town, except those in public parks or open places under the jurisdiction of park commissioners, and of these also he shall take the care and control if so requested in writing by said park commissioners. He shall expend all funds

appropriated for the setting out and maintenance of such trees. He may prescribe such regulations for the care and preservation of such trees, enforced by suitable fines and forfeitures, not exceeding twenty dollars in any one case, as he may deem just and expedient; and such regulations, when approved by the selectmen and posted on the public signpost in the town, shall have the force and effect of town by-laws. It shall be his duty to enforce all provisions of law for the preservation of such trees; *provided, however*, that such provisions do not conflict with any city or borough ordinance.

SEC. 2. Every town may appropriate annually a sum of money, not exceeding in the aggregate fifty cents for each of its ratable polls in the preceding year, to be expended by the tree warden in planting shade trees in the public ways, or for the purpose of shading or ornamenting the same; *provided, however*, that the written consent of the owner or owners of the adjoining land shall first be obtained. All transplanted trees and all other trees not less than six inches in circumference, measured two feet from the ground, within the limits of any public way, shall be deemed public shade trees. Town may make appropriation for planting shade trees.

SEC. 3. Whoever, other than a tree warden or his deputy, desires the cutting or removal, in whole or in part, of any public shade tree, may apply to the tree warden, who shall give a public hearing upon the application at some suitable time and place, after duly posting notices of the hearing on the public signpost in the town and also upon the said tree; *provided, however*, that the warden may, if he deems it expedient, grant permission for such cutting or removal, without calling a hearing. If the tree in question is on a public way outside of the residential part of the town, the limits of such residential part to be determined by the selectmen, the selectmen may exempt such tree or trees from the provisions of this section; but in all cases except the trees so exempted the decision of the tree warden shall be final. Cutting or removal of public shade tree.

SEC. 4. Towns may annually raise and appropriate such a sum of money as they deem necessary, to be expended under the direction of the tree warden in exterminating insect pests within the limits of their public ways and places, and in the removal from said public ways and places of all trees and other plants upon which such pests naturally breed; *provided, however*, that where an owner or lessee of real estate shall, to the satisfaction of the tree warden, annually exterminate all insect pests upon the trees and other plants within the limits of any public way or place abutting on said real estate, such trees and plants shall be exempt from the provisions of this section. Extermination of insect pests.

SEC. 5. Whoever affixes to any tree in a public way or place a playbill, picture, announcement, notice, advertisement, or other thing, whether in writing or otherwise, or cuts, paints, or marks Penalty for affixing advertisement, et c., to trees.

such tree, except for the purpose of protecting it and under a written permit from the tree warden, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offense.

Penalty for wantonly injuring public shade tree.

SEC. 6. Whoever wantonly injures, defaces, breaks, or destroys an ornamental or shade tree within the limits of any public way or place shall be fined not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars.

Penalty for suffering horse to injure public shade tree.

SEC. 7. Whoever negligently or carelessly suffers a horse or other beast driven by or for him, or a beast belonging to him and lawfully in a public way or place, to break down, injure, or destroy a shade or ornamental tree within the limits of said public way or place, or whoever negligently or wilfully by any other means breaks down, injures, or destroys any such tree, shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in section six of this act, and shall in addition be liable for all damages caused thereby.

Tree warden to enforce this act.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the tree warden to enforce the provisions of the preceding sections.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 234.]

CHAPTER 175.

An Act concerning the Reforestization of Barren Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appointment of state forester.

SECTION 1. The board of control of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven shall designate and appoint a man qualified by scientific training and practical experience to be state forester during the pleasure of the board, and to be responsible to said board for the performance of his duties as prescribed in this act. The state forester shall have an office at the experiment station in New Haven, but shall receive no compensation other than his regular salary as a member of the station staff of deputies or aids, as may be necessary.

State forester may buy land.

SEC. 2. The state forester is authorized to buy land in the state suitable for the growth of oak, pine, or chestnut lumber, at a price not exceeding four dollars per acre, to the amount of the appropriation hereinafter named, which land shall be deeded to the state of Connecticut and shall be called a state park.

Planting of land to timber trees.

SEC. 3. The state forester is authorized to plant the lands so bought with seed or seedlings of oak, pine, and chestnut, and such other trees as he may deem necessary or expedient, at a cost not exceeding two and one-half dollars an acre; to exchange the lands so bought with adjoining proprietors, if desirable in order to make the state park more compact for fencing, and for

and in behalf of the state to execute deeds for such purpose; to fence said lands with substantial wire fencing, not barbed; and to use proper precautions to protect said lands from forest fires, from trespassers, and the destruction of game, fish, and timber thereon, and in so doing may employ such local wardens or assistants as may be necessary.

SEC. 4. The state forester shall be the lawful custodian of such lands, with power to enter complaint against trespassers thereon, and shall pay, from the sum hereinafter appropriated, the town taxes upon said land when assessed at the same rate as similar adjoining lands, and, with the approval of the governor and the attorney-general, may sell portions of the same when they shall command a greater price than cost and interest thereon, and may execute a deed for the sale, for and in behalf of the state. Care and sale of state lands.

SEC. 5. The sum of two thousand dollars for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903, is hereby appropriated for carrying out the provisions of this act. Appropriation.

SEC. 6. The accounts of the forester for all disbursements under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the comptroller upon the audit of the state board of control. Accounts to be audited by state board of control.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 209.]

CHAPTER 176.

An Act concerning Political Primaries and Caucuses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The registrars of voters of every town shall annually be in session on the first and second Fridays of February and August, and at such other times as they may deem necessary, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and nine o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making an enrolment of the legal voters of said town as hereinafter provided. Enrolment of legal voters to be made in February and August.

SEC. 2. Notice of such sessions, and of the time and place thereof, shall be given by such registrars by publication at least twice in a newspaper published, or having a circulation, in said town, and by posting such notice upon the public signpost in said town, not less than ten days before such sessions. In towns divided into voting districts or wards, and in which deputy registrars are now provided by law and appointed for each of said voting districts or wards, said deputy registrars shall be in session in each district or ward, for the purpose of making such enrolment, and the time and place for holding such sessions in Notice.

such voting districts or wards shall be specified in the notice hereinbefore provided. Within twenty-four hours after the close of each of said sessions said deputy registrars shall deliver to the general registrar of which each is the appointee, a true and attested list or lists, as hereinafter required to be made.

Preparation and
distribution of
lists.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said registrars at said sessions to compile separate lists of all electors making application for enrolment according to the declared political preference of said electors as hereinafter provided, and within one week after the completion of each semi-annual enrolment said registrars shall cause a sufficient number of copies of said lists to be printed, and shall file twenty-five copies of each with the town clerk, and shall deliver to the chairman of the town committee of each political party casting ten per centum or more of the total vote of the town at the last previous election such number of copies as may be necessary to supply the chairman or clerk of each political primary or caucus to be held in such town for the year ensuing with one complete set of such lists. It shall be the duty of the chairman of said town committee to deliver to the chairman or clerk of each such caucus or primary meeting such copies as hereinbefore provided. Should there be no chairman of a town committee of any political party coming under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the town clerk to furnish the chairman or clerk of each such caucus or primary meeting with the lists hereinbefore specified.

Application for
enrolment,
how made.

SEC. 4. Any elector may make personal or written application for enrolment to either of the registrars of the town in which said elector resides, and shall declare in said application the political party in the primaries or caucuses of which said elector desires to participate, and his name shall thereupon be entered by said registrars upon the list of those electors of the same political preference. In towns divided into voting districts or wards, and for which deputy registrars are provided, application for enrolment shall be made in the voting district or ward in which the elector shall have been registered as a legal voter on the last official registry list in said district or ward.

Transfer of
name.

SEC. 5. Upon the oral or written application of any elector enrolled as aforesaid at any such session of said registrars, said registrars shall erase or transfer the name of the elector making such application from the list on which said name appears to any other party list kept by said registrars as said elector shall direct. In towns divided into voting districts or wards and for which deputy registrars are provided, where an elector shall remove from one ward to another, or from one district to another, it shall be the duty of said registrars, upon application or written notice, to transfer the name of any such elector from the lists on which it appears to the list of those having the same or other

political preferences as the elector shall direct in the ward or voting district to which said elector shall remove.

Sec. 6. At any caucus or primary meeting of the enroled voters of a specified party in any town, city, or borough, or in a ward of a city, or voting district, said caucus or primary being legally called for the nomination of candidates to be supported at any state, municipal, or town election, or for the election of delegates to any political convention, upon the petition of fifteen electors, all of whose names shall appear upon the same party enrolment list, a ballot shall be taken for the choice of any or all candidates or any or all delegates to be elected at said caucus, as said petition shall specify. Upon the receipt of said petition, the presiding officer of said caucus or primary shall appoint two tellers, and before any ballot shall be deposited, the name of the elector offering to vote shall be given to the clerk or secretary of said caucus, and said name checked upon the list furnished to the chairman or clerk of said caucus as hereinbefore provided.

Caucus shall vote by ballot, when.

Sec. 7. After the first day of March, 1902, no person shall vote or participate in any political caucus or primary except those electors enroled as hereinbefore provided; and any person voting or participating, or attempting to vote or participate in any caucus or primary of a political party under the provisions of this act other than the political party with which he shall have been enroled, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than sixty days, or both.

Only enroled voter to participate in caucus after March 1st, 1902.

Sec. 8. The provisions of this act shall not extend to any political party or political organization casting less than ten per centum of the total vote of any town or city at the last previous election.

Provisions of this act, to whom not applicable.

Sec. 9. For the duties imposed by this act, every registrar, or deputy registrar actually employed, shall receive such reasonable compensation from the town of which he is an officer as shall be approved by the selectmen thereof, or the authority or authorities performing the duties imposed upon selectmen, and shall be reimbursed by such town for any actual expense necessitated by the duties herein imposed.

Compensation of registrar.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 339.]

CHAPTER 177.

An Act concerning Shell-Fisheries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Certain grants
of shell-fish
grounds
validated.

All grants of oyster, clam, or mussel ground made by the duly constituted state or town authorities, which are not in territory that has been designated as natural oyster ground by the legislature or courts, and which has remained in the possession of the owner or owners, for five years, are hereby validated and confirmed, and any proceeding under sections 2324 and 2326 of the general statutes must be brought within five years after a grant of oyster, clam, or mussel ground is made, or said grant shall become final and the title complete in the owner.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 599.]

CHAPTER 178.

An Act concerning the Purity of Water for Public and Domestic Use.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Provision for
maintaining
purity of water
used for
drinking.

SECTION 1. Whenever any land or building is so used, occupied, or suffered to remain, that it is a source of injury to the water stored in any reservoir used for supplying any town, city, or borough with water, or to any source of supply to any such reservoir, or when any such water is liable to pollution in consequence of the use of the same, either the authorities of such town, city, or borough, or the company having charge of said water, may bring their petition to the superior court in and for the county in which said town, city, borough, or company is located for relief; and said court, upon such petition, shall have full power as a court of equity to order the removal of any building, to enjoin any use or occupation of any land or building, or of said water, which is detrimental to said water, or to make any other order, temporary or permanent, which in its judgment may be necessary to preserve the purity of said water. Said town, city, borough, or company may, by its officers or agents, duly appointed for such purpose, at all reasonable times, enter upon and inspect any premises within the watershed tributary to such water supply, and in case any nuisance shall be found

thereon which pollutes or is likely to pollute such water, may abate such nuisance, at its own expense, after reasonable notice to the owner or occupant of said premises, and upon his neglect or refusal to abate the same, but such town, city, borough, or company shall be liable for any unnecessary or unreasonable damage done to said premises.

SEC. 2. Any city, town, borough, or corporation authorized by law to supply the inhabitants of any city, town, or borough with pure water for public or domestic use, may take and use such lands, springs, streams, or ponds, or such rights or interests therein, as the superior court may on proper application deem necessary for the purposes of such supply. For the purpose of preserving the purity of such water, and preventing any contamination thereof, such city, town, borough, or corporation may take such lands or rights as the superior court may, on proper application, deem necessary therefor.

Land may be taken for such purposes.

SEC. 3. Compensation shall be made to all persons entitled thereto in the manner provided by section 2657 of the general statutes.

Compensation, how made.

SEC. 4. No person shall, after notice shall have been posted that any reservoir, or any lake, pond, or stream tributary thereto is used for supplying the inhabitants of any town, city, or borough with water, wash any animal, clothing, or other article therein.

Contamination of water forbidden.

SEC. 5. No person shall throw any noxious or harmful substance into such reservoir, lake, pond, or stream, nor shall any person, after receipt of written notice from any county or town health officer having jurisdiction in the premises that the same is detrimental to such water supply, suffer any such substance to be placed upon any land owned, occupied, or controlled by him, so that the same may be carried by rains, or freshets, into the water of such reservoir, lake, pond, or stream, or drain, or allow to be drained any sewage from said land, into such water.

Noxious substance not to be thrown into such water.

SEC. 6. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be fined not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

Penalty.

SEC. 7. The governor may, from time to time, upon the application of such town, borough, city, or company, commission during his pleasure one or more persons who, having been duly sworn, may act as policemen for the purpose of preventing and abating nuisances and protecting such water supply from contamination; and such policemen shall arrest without previous complaint and warrant, any person, for any offense under the provisions hereof or any law for the protection of water supplies, when the offender shall be taken or apprehended in the act, or on the speedy information of others; and all persons so arrested

Appointment of special policemen.

shall be immediately presented before proper authority. Every such policeman shall, when on duty, wear in plain view a shield, bearing the words, "Special Police," and the name of the town, city, borough, or company for which he is commissioned, and said policeman shall have all the powers and be subject to all the duties imposed by law upon railroad and steamboat policemen.

Report by town health officer of case of cholera or typhoid.

SEC. 8. Every town health officer shall, if requested in writing by any such town, city, borough, or company so to do, report to such town, city, borough, or company in writing every case of cholera or typhoid fever within such portion of his jurisdiction as may be designated in such request, within twelve hours after the same shall come to his knowledge or attention, and such officer shall be paid a reasonable sum for each report so made by the party making such request.

Repeal.

SEC. 9. Section 2656 of the general statutes, chapter CCIII of the public acts of 1895, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 108.]

CHAPTER 179.

An Act submitting Proposed Amendments to the Constitution concerning Plurality Elections for State Officers and concerning Senators and Senatorial Districts.

Constitutional amendments.

WHEREAS, At a general assembly in the state of Connecticut held at Hartford on the Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1899, the house of representatives did pass two certain resolutions, therein and thereby proposing two certain amendments to the constitution of the state, which amendments were by order of said house continued to the present session of the general assembly, and were published in the manner prescribed by the eleventh article of the constitution, and, whereas, at this present session of the general assembly two-thirds of each house thereof have approved each of said amendments in the manner prescribed and specified in said article, the first of which said amendments is in the words following: "In the election for governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer, comptroller, and attorney-general, the person found by the general assembly, in the manner provided in the fourth article of the constitution of this state, to have received the greatest number of votes for each of said offices respectively, shall be declared by said assembly to be elected. But if two or more persons shall be found to have an equal and the greatest number of votes for any of said offices, then the general assembly, on the second day of its ses-

Governor, etc., to be elected by plurality vote.

sion, by joint ballot of both houses, shall proceed without debate to choose said officer from a list of the names of the persons found to have an equal and greatest number of votes for said office;" and the second of which said amendments is in the words following: "Section 1. From and after the Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1905, the senate shall be composed of not less than twenty-four and not more than thirty-six members, who shall be elected at the electors' meetings held biennially on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Sec. 2. The general assembly which shall be held on the Wednesday after the first Monday of January, 1903, shall divide the state into senatorial districts, as hereinafter provided; the number of such districts shall not be less than twenty-four nor more than thirty-six, and each district shall elect only one senator. The districts shall always be composed of contiguous territory, and in forming them regard shall be had to population in the several districts, that the same may be as nearly equal as possible under the limitations of this amendment. Neither the whole or a part of one county shall be joined to the whole or a part of another county to form a district, and no town shall be divided, unless for the purpose of forming more than one district wholly within such town, and each county shall have at least one senator. The districts, when established as hereinafter provided, shall continue the same until the session of the general assembly next after the completion of the next census of the United States, which general assembly shall have power to alter the same, if found necessary to preserve a proper equality of population in each district, but only in accordance with the principles above recited; after which said districts shall not be altered, nor the number of senators altered, except at a session of the general assembly next after the completion of a census of the United States, and then only in accordance with the principles hereinbefore provided."

Composition
of senate.

Now, therefore, to provide for the consideration of said amendments in town meetings to be warned and held for that purpose, pursuant to the requirements of said eleventh article of the constitution of this state,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The said proposed amendments shall be transmitted by the secretary to the town clerk in each town in the state, on or before the twentieth day of September, 1901, and the town clerks or assistant town clerks of the several towns shall warn the inhabitants thereof, who are electors and qualified to vote at town meetings therein, to meet on the first Monday of October, 1901, at the usual hour of holding electors' meetings, and at the usual place or places of holding annual

Vote, how
taken.

town meetings, for the purpose of considering the said proposed amendments, and signifying, by ballot, their approval or disapproval of the same, as hereinafter provided. The presiding officers of said meetings shall be appointed in the manner provided by law for the appointment of such officers at electors' meetings. The said meetings shall be opened at the time named in the warnings; and the ballot-boxes for the reception of votes on said proposed amendments shall be opened at the same time, and shall remain open in the several towns and voting districts so long as the polls for the reception of ballots for town officers at the annual town meetings therein remain open, and no longer. Immediately after the said meetings are opened, the town clerks, or, in towns divided into voting districts, the town clerks or their assistants by them appointed, shall present said proposed amendments to the inhabitants assembled at said meetings and qualified to vote therein, for their consideration; and said inhabitants shall be called upon by the presiding officers of said meetings to bring in their ballots approving or disapproving the same. Those who approve the first of said proposed amendments shall give in a ballot with the words "Constitutional amendment concerning plurality elections for state officers. Yes," written or printed thereon, and those who disapprove the first of said proposed amendments shall give in a ballot with the words "Constitutional amendment concerning plurality elections for state officers. No," written or printed thereon. Those who approve the second of said proposed amendments shall give in a ballot with the words "Constitutional amendment concerning senators and senatorial districts. Yes," written or printed thereon, and those who disapprove the second of said proposed amendments shall give in a ballot with the words "Constitutional amendment concerning senators and senatorial districts. No," written or printed thereon. As soon as the polls are closed, the ballots so given in shall be examined, assorted, and counted in the manner provided by law for examining, assorting, and counting the ballots given in for town officers at the annual town meetings, and the result shall be declared in open meeting by the presiding officer as soon as he shall ascertain the same. In towns divided into wards or voting districts for annual town meetings, the ballots may be received at the places and in the manner provided for the reception of ballots for town officers; and they shall be examined, assorted, counted, and declared in the manner above provided, and the result shall be returned to the presiding officer to whom other returns are made, in the manner prescribed by law.

Presiding
officers to make
duplicate
certificates.

SEC. 2. The presiding officers in said several town meetings shall, under their hands, respectively, make duplicate certificates of the number of votes given approving each of said amendments, and the number of votes given disapproving each of said

amendments, the numbers to be in words at full length, one of which certificates shall be deposited in the office of the town clerk, and the other shall be transmitted by mail to the secretary, at Hartford, or shall be delivered to him, sealed, within five days after the holding of said meeting. The certificate shall be in form as prescribed by the secretary.

SEC. 3. The secretary, at the time of transmitting the said proposed amendments to the town clerks of the several towns, shall also transmit to them blank forms of said certificates, and such other blanks as may be necessary for the return of votes to be given in pursuance of this act, for the use of said towns.

Secretary to
transmit blank
forms to town
clerks.

SEC. 4. The secretary, treasurer, and comptroller shall, on or before the seventeenth day of October, 1901, count the votes returned to the secretary, as aforesaid, and on or before the twenty-second day of October, 1901, shall transmit a certificate, under their hands, setting forth the result of the count, to the person administering the government of the state, who, within five days after the receipt thereof, shall issue his proclamation reciting the same; and if it shall appear therefrom that a majority of the votes returned are in favor of approving said proposed amendment concerning plurality elections for state officers, he shall so declare in such proclamation, and he shall also declare therein that a majority of the electors present at the town meetings aforesaid have approved said proposed amendment concerning plurality elections for state officers and that the same is valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the state. And if it shall appear from said certificate that a majority of the votes returned are in favor of approving said proposed amendment concerning senators and senatorial districts, he shall so declare in said proclamation, and he shall also declare therein that a majority of the electors present at the town meetings aforesaid have approved said proposed amendment concerning senators and senatorial districts and that the same is valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the state; and if it shall appear from said certificate that a majority of the votes returned are not in favor of either or both of said proposed amendments, he shall so declare in said proclamation; and said proclamation shall be published at the expense of the state in two newspapers in each county and shall be recorded in the public records of the state.

Counting of
votes and
proclamation
of result.

SEC. 5. All inhabitants who are electors, and who are also qualified to vote at town meetings in any town, shall be qualified to vote in such town at the meeting to be held therein pursuant to this act; and no other person shall be allowed to vote at said meeting. A registry list of such inhabitants shall be used at such meeting, and the names of those voting shall be checked on said list, as they are required by law to be checked at electors' meetings.

Who are
qualified to vote.

Penalty for neglecting to perform duty required by this act.

SEC. 6. If any person shall neglect or refuse to perform, or shall be guilty of fraud in performing, any duty required of him by this act, he shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding sixty days.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 301.]

CHAPTER 180.

An Act concerning Sidepaths for Bicycles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appointment of sidepath commissioner.

SECTION 1. The county commissioners of any county shall, upon the petition of fifty citizens of such county, appoint, from the resident cyclist citizens thereof, a commissioner, who shall be known as the sidepath commissioner of such county. The term of office of such commissioner shall be two years and until his successor has been chosen and qualified. Any vacancy, occurring either by expiration of term of office or otherwise, shall be filled by the county commissioners. Said sidepath commissioners shall serve without compensation, but shall be paid their actual and necessary disbursements out of the sidepath fund hereinafter provided.

Powers of sidepath commissioner.

SEC. 2. Said county sidepath commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered, with the written approval of the selectmen of each town in which a sidepath shall be built, as herein provided, such approval to be filed in the town clerk's office, to construct and maintain sidepaths along any public road or section thereof, of the county, outside of the limits of cities. No sidepath shall be constructed upon or along any regularly constructed or maintained sidewalk. Such paths shall be of such width as the selectmen shall approve and shall be constructed within the outside lines and along and upon the side of such public roads. The term "sidewalk," as used in this act, means any sidewalk constructed and maintained as such by the public authorities or the owner of the abutting lands which is reserved by custom for the use of pedestrians; but not including footpaths or portions of the public road which are worn only by travel.

Bicyclist not to use sidepath without paying license.

SEC. 3. Said commissioners shall have full control and jurisdiction over all sidepaths, after construction, in their respective counties, and are empowered to adopt and issue a form of license to be affixed to a bicycle and to be known as a bicycle sidepath

license. Any person, upon the payment of a fee to be determined by said county sidepath commissioners, of not less than fifty cents or more than one dollar, shall be entitled to receive such license, which shall be good during the calendar year for which it is issued and for no longer. Every such license to be valid must be issued by the sidepath commissioners of the county wherein the bicyclist resides, except that any bicyclist who resides in another state or in a county of this state where there is no sidepath commission may secure a license in any county where a sidepath commission has been lawfully appointed, and such license shall be valid for the use of the person so securing the same, upon any sidepath in this state, for the calendar year for which it is issued, and no longer. No person shall ride a bicycle on any sidepath in any county of this state where a sidepath commission has been appointed, unless a valid bicycle license is attached or affixed to the outer left side of the front fork of such bicycle.

SEC. 4. The said county sidepath commissioners shall be custodians of all money or moneys received for licenses, and may appoint agencies in their several counties for the issuing of licenses. All money received from the issuing of licenses shall be devoted to the repairing of existing paths in their respective counties, to the construction of new sidepaths, and to the maintaining of order on the paths and protecting the same.

Money received
from licenses,
how expended.

SEC. 5. No person shall wilfully obstruct, injure, or destroy any sidepath or any portion thereof now constructed or hereafter to be constructed in this state.

Injury or de-
struction of
sidepath for-
bidden.

SEC. 6. Any person not duly licensed in accordance with section three of this act, who rides a bicycle or other vehicle on any sidepath in this state or violates any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than three dollars for the first offense and five dollars for each additional offense. All fines imposed under this act shall be paid to the county sidepath commissioner of the county in which they are imposed, to be applied by him to the sidepath fund.

Penalty for
using sidepath
without paying
license.

SEC. 7. Every county sidepath commissioner appointed under this act shall furnish an exact copy of this act to the selectmen of every town of the county of which he is commissioner, and said selectmen shall cause the same to be publicly posted in their respective towns.

Duties of select-
men as to pub-
licly posting
this act.

SEC. 8. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

SEC. 9. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 212.]

CHAPTER 181.

An Act concerning Maps of Land.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Filing of map
with town clerk.

SECTION 1. When the owner or owners of any land shall have caused it to be surveyed, plotted, and laid out into lots and projected streets or highways, and a map of said survey and plot made, every town clerk shall receive such map and duly number the same, and shall also keep in a book duly prepared for the purpose a record of each such map, the number thereof, the date of filing, and the names of each of the owners of said land, and shall receive for such services the sum of one dollar.

Map, how made.

SEC. 2. All maps shall be made on a good quality of white drawing paper, or upon white drawing paper mounted on muslin, and shall not be more than thirty-seven inches long or twenty-five inches wide.

Selectmen to
provide cases
for filing of
maps.

SEC. 3. The selectmen of every town shall provide or cause to be prepared cases containing cards thirty-seven inches long by twenty-five inches wide, upon which the maps shall be pasted as they shall be filed, or books of the same dimensions into which said maps may be readily affixed.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 112.]

CHAPTER 182.

An Act concerning the Election of Representatives in Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Representatives,
number and
manner of
election.

SECTION 1. At the electors' meetings to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1902, and biennially thereafter there shall be elected from this state five representatives in the congress of the United States, one of whom shall be voted for at all of said meetings and who shall be designated as "Representative at large." The others of said representatives shall be chosen respectively one from each of the following districts, viz.: District number one to consist of the counties of Hartford and Tolland. District number two to consist of the counties of New Haven and Middlesex. District number three to consist of the counties of New London and Windham. District number four to consist of the counties of Fairfield and Litchfield.

SEC. 2. Votes cast for representative at large shall be on the ballot with state officers and said office and the name of the candidate voted for shall be placed on said ballot next before "representative in congress." Votes cast for representative at large shall not be counted for a candidate for district representative, nor shall votes cast for a district representative be counted for a candidate for representative at large.

Representative at large, how voted for.

SEC. 3. The electors in each of the towns in this state, at the electors' meetings on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1902, and biennially thereafter, shall bring in their ballots for a representative at large from this state in the congress of the United States. And the electors in the several towns in each congressional district, at said electors' meetings shall bring in their ballots for a representative in said congress for such district, who shall reside therein, to represent this state in said congress.

Representative at large to be voted for in 1902 and biennially thereafter.

SEC. 4. The provisions of sections 225, 263, and 264 of the general statutes as amended by chapter LXII of the public acts of 1889 are hereby extended to any vacancy in the office of representative at large, except that the writ of election shall be directed to the town clerks and assistant town clerks of the several towns in the state and that said writ shall be conveyed to all of the sheriffs in this state and that each sheriff receiving said writ shall transmit it to the several town clerks or assistant town clerks in his county.

Vacancy in office of representative at large, how filled.

SEC. 5. The provisions of chapter CLXXXVIII of the public acts of 1895 and of chapter CXCIV of the public acts of 1897 are hereby extended to votes cast for a representative at large, in so far as said provisions relate to representatives in congress.

What laws applicable to votes cast for representative at large.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 193.]

CHAPTER 183.

An Act concerning Appeals from County Commissioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The county commissioners may reject an application for license for the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, upon finding that there already exists in the town or in the vicinity of the place for which a license is applied, a sufficient number of licensed places; subject to a right of appeal by the applicant from such doings of said commissioners to the superior court of the county in the same manner as appeals are now taken, and said court is hereby empowered to hear and determine such appeals.

County commissioners may reject application for license when sufficient number of licensed places exist in the vicinity.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

CHAPTER 184.

An Act concerning Homes for Dependent and Neglected Children.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

A temporary home to be provided in each county.

SECTION 1. Section 3655 of the general statutes, as amended by chapter CCX of the public acts of 1897 and by chapter 69 of the public acts of 1899, is hereby amended so that the first sentence of said section, as amended, shall read as follows: For the better protection of children between the ages of four and eighteen years, of the classes hereinafter described, to wit: waifs, strays, children in charge of overseers of the poor, children of prisoners, drunkards, or paupers, and others who are or may hereafter be committed to hospitals, almshouses, or workhouses, and all children within said ages, deserted, neglected, cruelly treated, or dependent, or living in any disorderly house or house reputed to be a house of ill-fame or assignation, there shall be provided in each county one or more places of refuge to be known as temporary homes.

Dependent or neglected child, where committed.

SEC. 2. No court or justice of the peace shall commit any child under sixteen years of age as vicious, truant, or incorrigible, to any jail, almshouse, or workhouse. Any court of probate, any city, police, borough, or town court may, upon proceedings instituted in the manner provided for the commitment of children to the industrial or reform schools of the state, or upon the petition of the Connecticut Humane Society or the state board of charities, commit any child belonging to the class enumerated in section 3655 of the general statutes as amended, to any temporary home that may have been established until such male child shall be sixteen years of age and until such female child shall be eighteen years of age, unless sooner discharged by the board of management of the temporary home in the county in which such child is committed. Said board may place any such child in any private family or in any chartered orphan asylum or children's home in this state wherein such child will be accepted for the period such child was committed to such temporary home or for any portion thereof.

Costs of commitment how paid.

SEC. 3. The authority committing any child to any such temporary home, asylum, or children's home, within thirty days after such commitment, shall transmit a certified copy of the items of the costs of such proceedings to the clerk of the superior court for the county in which the trial or hearing was had, and such costs shall be paid as costs are paid in criminal cases coming to the superior court from an inferior court.

SEC. 4. The expenses for the support of such children so committed shall be paid in the same manner as the expenses for the support of children committed to the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls and the Connecticut School for Boys. No payment shall be made to any asylum or children's home for or on account of any girl after she shall have arrived at the age of sixteen years. Expenses for support of children, how paid.

SEC. 5. Any court by which a child has been committed to any temporary home, or may be committed to such home or to any asylum or children's home, may, upon the application of a relative of such child, and while such child is in the guardianship of the board of management of a temporary home, upon due hearing, after reasonable notice to said board of said application, to be served upon its chairman or secretary, upon finding that the cause for commitment no longer exists, revoke its order of commitment, and upon such revocation such guardianship and all control of said board over such child shall terminate. Order of commitment may be revoked.

SEC. 6. Section 3658 of the general statutes and chapter 200 of the public acts of 1899 and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. Repeal.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
HARTFORD, July 10, 1901.

I hereby certify that I have compared the printed copy in this pamphlet contained with the engrossed bills of public acts passed by the general assembly of the state of Connecticut, at the January session, 1901, and that the same is a correct copy of the public acts aforesaid, as engrossed and on file in this office.

CHAS. G. R. VINAL,
Secretary.

[House Bill No. 76.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 46.]

An Act concerning Voting Districts of the Town of New London.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The moderator of the third voting district of the town of New London shall be the presiding officer for the purpose of declaring the result of the ballot of the whole town and of making returns to the secretary of the state, and the moderators of the other districts shall be assistant presiding officers, and shall make returns of their polls as required by law.

Moderator of third voting district made presiding officer for certain purposes.

Approved, March 21, 1901.

[Substitute for Senate Bill No. 94.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 100.]

An Act concerning Voting Districts in the Town of Colebrook.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. All the territory within the limits of the town of Colebrook is hereby constituted and shall comprise one voting district, and the provisions of the general statutes and public acts in regard to towns which are not divided into voting districts shall be in force and applicable to said town of Colebrook and to the electors' meetings held therein.

Colebrook constituted one voting district.

SEC. 2. The act relating to electors and elections in the town of Colebrook, approved July 24, 1874, is hereby repealed.

Approved, April 9, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 455.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 283.]

An Act concerning Hartford Voting Districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The mayor and common council of the city of Hartford may, whenever they shall deem it desirable, provide by ordinance for additional voting districts in any of the wards in said city in which there are more than twenty-five hundred electors, by dividing each of such wards into two or more such districts; *provided*, that no district so established shall contain less than one thousand electors.

Mayor and common council may provide for additional voting districts.

Approved, May 14, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 1.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 325.]

An Act dividing the Town of Griswold into Voting Districts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:*Griswold
divided into two
voting districts.

SECTION 1. The town of Griswold is hereby divided into two voting districts for the accommodation of the electors therein at electors' meetings and also for the purposes of the annual town meetings for the choice of town officers, as follows, namely: The division line shall commence at the Preston town line on the road westerly from the residence of George D. Palmer in said town of Griswold, thence following said road in a northerly direction to the road leading easterly by the residence of Fred. S. Brown, thence following said road easterly and northerly by the Woodward schoolhouse to the four corners westerly of the house of the late Calvin Woodward, thence westerly and northerly by houses of David A. Geer and Samuel Norman, the Brewster schoolhouse, the houses of Samuel Geer and the late Dwight T. Corey to the Plainfield town line east of the house of Joseph Rood.

Boundaries of
districts.

SEC. 2. All that part of the territory of the town of Griswold lying northerly and westerly of said above described roads shall be and remain the first district, and the electors dwelling upon said territory shall vote at Jewett City. All the territory of said town lying southerly and easterly of said above described roads shall be and remain the second district, and the electors dwelling upon said territory shall vote at Pachaug.

Annual town
meeting to be
held at Pachaug.

SEC. 3. The annual town meeting of said town of Griswold for the purpose of electing such officers as are not required by law or by vote of the town to be chosen by ballot, and for the purpose of hearing the annual accounts, laying taxes, and for transacting the ordinary business of the town, shall be held at Pachaug in the second district on the last Monday in September in each year.

Selectmen to
provide voting
places, etc.

SEC. 4. The selectmen shall provide a suitable and convenient place for voting and the necessary ballot boxes for the use of the voters in each of said districts at said electors' and annual town meetings, and the warnings of such meetings shall specify the particular place of voting in each of said districts.

SEC. 5. The registrars of voters chosen at said annual town meetings for said voting districts shall be electors entitled to vote in the district for which they are elected.

Right to vote
not lost, when.

SEC. 6. No elector shall lose his right to vote in the district of his last previous residence in less than thirty days from his removal, if he still resides in said town.

Approved, May 29, 1901.

[House Bill No. 596.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 485.]

An Act amending an Act dividing the town of Stamford into
Voting Districts.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened:*

SECTION 1. Section two of an act dividing the town of Stamford into voting districts, approved March 6, 1885, is hereby amended to read as follows: The dividing line between said districts shall be as follows, to wit: Commencing at Knapp's dock, so called, on the east side of Stamford harbor, thence through the center of Atlantic street to the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, thence in a straight line to the junction of Gay street and Main street, thence through the center of Gay street to Broad street, thence through the center of Broad street to Bedford street, thence through the center of Bedford street and the old Bedford road, so called, by the late residence of Alfred Hoyt, to the highway leading by the Simsbury school, thence through the center of said highway to the highway known as the Poundridge road, running through the turn of the river, North Stamford, and High ridge, to the New York state line.

Boundaries of
voting districts
in Stamford.

SEC. 2. Section five of said act is hereby amended by striking out the word "borough" in the third line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word "city."

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, 1902.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Joint Resolution No. 544.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 542.]

Concerning Voting Districts in the Town of Preston.

Resolved by this Assembly: That if the act annexing a part of the town of Preston to the city and town of Norwich, which has passed both houses of this general assembly, shall be signed by the governor and become a law, then the remaining portion of the town of Preston not so annexed to the city and town of Norwich shall be and remain one voting district, and the polling place therein shall be at Long Society, so called, in said town of Preston.

Preston constituted one voting district.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 107.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 550.]

An Act annexing a Part of the Town of Preston to the City and Town of Norwich.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Boundaries of
parts of Preston
to be annexed
to Norwich.

SECTION 1. All that portion of the town of Preston enclosed between the following described lines, to wit: beginning on the southeasterly side of the Shetucket river, at the present dividing line between the towns of Norwich and Preston, and running southeasterly along said dividing line to the highest point on Lanman's hill; thence southeasterly to a point on the northwesterly side of the highway leading from Preston bridge to Poquetannuck, one hundred feet southwesterly from the range of the southwesterly side of the house owned by James Conlon, measured on the northwesterly side of said highway; thence northeasterly to a point on the southwesterly line of the highway leading from Preston bridge to Hallville, two hundred feet southeasterly from the range of the southerly side of the house owned by the estate of J. Andrew Rossmark, measured on the southwesterly line of said highway; thence northeasterly to a point in range with the northeasterly side of the house on the southeasterly side of the Corning road, owned and occupied by Harriet Davis, and one hundred feet southeasterly from the easterly corner thereof; thence in the same line, extended to its intersection with the range of the dividing line between the lands of Irus W. Harvey and James C. Spicer; thence northerly in said range and along said dividing line and the dividing line between the land of said Spicer and the land called Shetucket Heights to the westerly corner of said Spicer's land; thence northeasterly to a point in range with the northeasterly side of the house on the southeasterly side of Mechanic street, so called, owned by the estate of Harvey Spalding, and one hundred feet southeasterly from the easterly corner thereof; thence in the same line continued till it intersects the southeasterly side of Mechanic street; thence northwesterly to the northwesterly bank of the Shetucket river, at a point in range with the southeasterly side of the packing house of Davis and Kinney; thence southwesterly by the northwesterly bank of the Shetucket river to the southerly corner of the Greeneville school district; thence southwesterly to the northwesterly corner of the easterly abutment of the Preston bridge; thence southwesterly by the southeasterly bank of the Shetucket river to the place of beginning, is hereby set off from the town of Preston, and is annexed to and made a part of the city and town of Norwich, and shall, with its inhabitants, be discharged from all liabilities and obligations incurred by having been heretofore a portion of said town of Preston, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The said annexed territory shall be and remain a voting district in itself and shall be known as the sixth voting district of the town of Norwich, and the moderator at all electors' meetings held in said district after the passage of this act shall make his return to the moderator of the first voting district, and all electors of and persons qualified to vote in the town of Preston, residing in the territory so annexed to the town and city of Norwich, shall be electors of and voters in said town and city of Norwich, and shall be qualified to hold office and to be registered and to vote in like manner as if said annexed territory had hitherto been a part of said town and city. All inhabitants dwelling within the territory so annexed to said city and town of Norwich shall have, exercise, and enjoy the same rights, privileges, immunities, and franchises, and be subject to the same duties, liabilities, and obligations, as if the territory so annexed had hitherto been a part of said town and city, except as herein otherwise expressly provided.

Annexed territory to constitute one voting district.

SEC. 3. All paupers, chargeable and belonging to said town of Preston, who have heretofore been committed to or are inmates of any state institution from that portion of said town hereby annexed to said city and town of Norwich, and all settled inhabitants of Preston residing in said territory so annexed who are or who may become paupers, shall be held and deemed inhabitants of and belonging to and chargeable to said town of Norwich.

Paupers, where chargeable.

SEC. 4. All unpaid taxes due and to become due to the town of Preston or to any school district therein and laid prior to the first day of January, 1901, shall remain due to and collectible by said town of Preston or said district, and all tax liens outstanding shall remain valid in favor of said town or said district in the same manner and to the same extent as if this act had not been passed. Said tax liens may be continued upon any real estate situate in the territory hereby annexed by recording in the land records of the town of Norwich the certificates provided for in section 3896 of the general statutes and amendments thereto.

Unpaid taxes

SEC. 5. The territory hereby annexed shall be and remain two school districts as now constituted and be known as The Long Society School District and The Bridge School District respectively.

School districts in annexed territory.

SEC. 6. There shall be assumed and paid by the town of Norwich the fifty thousand dollars of the bonded indebtedness of the town of Preston which falls due in the year 1920, as the just proportion of the indebtedness of said town of Preston that should be paid by said town of Norwich.

Portion of indebtedness of Preston to be paid by Norwich.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect September first, 1901.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE TWO YEARS
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1903, AND FOR DEFICIENCIES IN SUNDRY APPROPRIATIONS
FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 32, Substitute for Senate Joint Resolution No. 28.]
[SPECIAL LAWS No. 3.]

An Act making an Appropriation to Supply Deficiencies in the
Appropriation for the Expenses of the Commissioner on
Domestic Animals for the Two Years ending
September 30, 1901.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened:*

Deficiency
appropriation
for commis-
sioner on
domestic
animals.

SECTION 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the objects herein specified, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1901: For the commissioner on domestic animals: for office and traveling expenses, seven hundred dollars; for assistance, one hundred dollars; for cattle condemned, one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, February 21, 1901.

[Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 75.]
[SPECIAL LAWS No. 13.]

Making an Appropriation to Supply Deficiencies in the Approp-
riation for Special Commissions.

Deficiency
appropriation
for special
commissions.

Resolved by this Assembly: That the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for special commissions for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1901.

Approved, March 6, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 79.]
[SPECIAL LAWS No. 41.]

An Act making an Appropriation for Deficiencies in the Approp-
riation for the School Fund Department for the Two
Years ending September 30, 1901.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened:*

School fund
department,
deficiency
appropriation.

SECTION 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1901: For school fund department, office expenses, six hundred dollars; real estate expenses, fifteen hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, March 21, 1901.

[House Bill No. 349.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 114.]

An Act making an Appropriation for Deficiencies in the Appropriation for the Care of Sick and Wounded Soldiers for the Two Years ending September 30, 1901.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The following sum is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1901: For care of sick and wounded soldiers, fifteen thousand dollars.

Deficiency appropriation for sick and wounded soldiers.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, April 11, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 542.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 182.]

An Act making an Appropriation to Supply a Deficiency in the Appropriations for the Extraordinary Expenses of the Governor for the Two Years ending September 30, 1901.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The following sum is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1901: For extraordinary expenses of the governor, to be used at his discretion on state occasions, sixty-one hundred dollars.

Deficiency appropriation for executive expenses.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, April 16, 1901.

[Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 88.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 176.]

Authorizing an Appropriation for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Resolved by this Assembly: That fifty-two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the support, care, and education of the deaf and dumb, under contracts made by the governor, for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903; provided, that the entire amount appropriated shall not exceed two hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum for each pupil.

Appropriation for education of deaf and dumb.

Approved, April 24, 1901.

[House Bill No. 566.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 211.]

An Act making an Appropriation to Supply a Deficiency in the Appropriation for the Care of Imbeciles for the Two Years ending September 30, 1901.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Deficiency
appropriation
for care of
imbeciles.

SECTION 1. The following sum is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1901, for the following purpose: For care of imbeciles at Lakeville, two thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, May 3, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 348.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 231.]

An Act making an Appropriation for Support of Sick, Wounded, and Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appropriation
for support of
sick, wounded,
and disabled
soldiers, sailors
and marines.

The following sum is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the objects hereinafter specified for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903: For sick, wounded, and disabled soldiers, sailors, and marines, including the insane, one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Approved, May 8, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 446.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 246.]

An Act making an Appropriation to The Connecticut Pomological Society for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appropriation
for two years
for Connecticut
Pomological
Society.

The sum of one thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the object hereinafter specified for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903: For The Connecticut Pomological Society for the advancement of the science of pomology.

Approved, May 8, 1901.

[House Bill No. 568.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 259.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Executive Departments
for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in
General Assembly convened:*

The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of Appropriations.
any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full
compensation for the objects hereinafter specified for the two
fiscal years ending September 30, 1903: For salary of the Executive
department.
governor, eight thousand dollars; for salary of the lieutenant-
governor, one thousand dollars; for salary of the executive secre-
tary, twenty-four hundred dollars; for salary of the executive
clerk, thirty-six hundred dollars; for inaugural ceremonies, five
hundred dollars; for office and incidental expenses, twenty-four
hundred dollars; for extraordinary expenses of the governor,
to be used at his discretion on state occasions, three thousand dol-
lars; for salary of the secretary, three thousand dollars; for Secretary's
office.
salary of the chief clerk to the secretary, thirty-six hundred dol-
lars; for salary of the first assistant clerk to the secretary, twenty-
eight hundred dollars; for salary of the second assistant clerk
to the secretary, twenty-eight hundred dollars; for per diem clerical
services in the secretary's office, thirty-five hundred dollars;
for incidental expenses in the secretary's office, one thousand dol-
lars; for compilation of the State Register, nine hundred dollars;
for salary of the treasurer, three thousand dollars; for salary of Treasurer's
office.
the chief clerk to the treasurer, thirty-six hundred dollars; for
salary of the first assistant clerk to the treasurer, twenty-eight
hundred dollars; for salary of the second assistant clerk to the
treasurer, twenty-eight hundred dollars; for per diem clerical
services in the treasurer's office, six hundred dollars; for office
and incidental expenses of the treasurer, one thousand dollars;
for salary of the comptroller, three thousand dollars; for salary Comptroller's
office.
of the chief clerk to the comptroller, thirty-six hundred dollars;
for salary of the assistant clerk to the comptroller, twenty-eight
hundred dollars; for per diem clerical services in the office of
the comptroller, sixteen hundred dollars; for office and incidental
expenses of the comptroller, one thousand dollars; for legal ex-
penses of the comptroller, two hundred dollars; for attorney-
general's salary, eight thousand dollars; for expenses of the Attorney-
General's office.
attorney-general, two thousand dollars; for office expenses of the
attorney-general, two thousand dollars; for the attorney-general,
for assistance, two thousand dollars.

Approved, May 14, 1901.

[Senate Joint Resolution No. 201.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 277.]

To Supply a Deficiency in the Appropriation for Public Libraries.

Deficiency
appropriation
for public and
school libraries.

Resolved by this Assembly: That the sum of three thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying out, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1901, the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to Promote the Establishment and Improvement of Public Libraries and School Libraries," as passed by the general assembly of 1893, and amended by chapter CCLXXXIV of the public acts of 1895.

Approved, May 14, 1901.

[House Bill No. 574.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 291.]

An Act making Appropriations for Educational Purposes, and for the School Fund Department for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appropriations.

The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the objects hereinafter specified for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903: For the support of the common schools of the several towns, nine hundred and thirty-three thousand dollars; for the state board of education, for normal schools, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars; for pay and expenses of special agents to enforce the laws relating to the employment of children and laws relating to attendance at school, fifteen thousand dollars; for school libraries and apparatus, fifteen thousand dollars; for public libraries, twelve thousand dollars; for expenses of library committee, fifteen hundred dollars; for teachers' meetings, six thousand dollars; for salary of secretary, seven thousand dollars; for salaries of clerks, six thousand dollars; for salary of agent, three thousand dollars; for office expenses, ten thousand dollars; for expenses of secretary, twelve hundred dollars; for expenses of agent, fifteen hundred dollars; for expenses of board, five hundred dollars; for tuition of children in high schools, twenty-four thousand dollars; for evening schools, five thousand dollars; for the school fund department, salary of commissioner, five thousand dollars; of chief clerk, thirty-six hundred dollars; of the assistant clerk, twenty-eight hundred dollars; office and commissioner's expenses, twenty-five hundred dollars; real estate expenses, six thousand

Common
schools.
Normal schools.

Special agents.

Libraries and
apparatus.

Library
committee.
Teachers'
meetings.
Office of
secretary of
state board of
education.

Tuition of
children in
high schools.
Evening
schools.
School fund
department.

dollars; legal expenses, eight hundred dollars; expenses of management of the agricultural college fund, three hundred dollars.

Approved, May 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 573.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 292.]

An Act making Appropriations for Military Purposes for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the objects herein specified for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903: For the salary of the adjutant-general, twenty-four hundred dollars; for salary of the assistant adjutant-general, thirty-six hundred dollars; for three clerks in the adjutant-general's office, eighty-four hundred dollars; for office expenses, extra clerical services, traveling and other expenses connected with the adjutant-general's department, six thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for remodeling vault in adjutant-general's office, fifteen hundred dollars; for surgeon-general's salary, one thousand dollars; for expenses of surgeon-general's office, one hundred dollars; for medical stores, six hundred dollars; for salary of paymaster-general, twelve hundred dollars; for office expenses of paymaster-general, one hundred dollars; for pay of Connecticut national guard and governor's staff, for encampment of 1902 and 1903, seventy-six thousand two hundred eighty-seven dollars and eighteen cents; for pay of Connecticut national guard for May parade of 1902 and 1903, twelve thousand thirty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents; for expenses of military enrolment and of military officers and other expenses, nine thousand five hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of adjutant-general's department, two thousand dollars; for salary of commissary-general, twelve hundred dollars; for office expenses of commissary-general, one hundred dollars; for subsistence for encampment in 1902 and 1903, sixteen thousand dollars; for quartermaster-general's department, for salaries, six thousand dollars; for care of public property, seventeen thousand dollars; for uniform compensation, nine thousand dollars; for officers' compensation, fifty-three hundred dollars; for care of arms, two thousand dollars; for freight and express charges, thirteen hundred dollars; for rifle ranges, twenty-five hundred dollars; for Connecticut national guard, twenty thousand dollars; for care of state armories,

Appropriations
for military
purposes.

thirty-two thousand dollars; for armory rents, nineteen thousand dollars; for ammunition, four thousand dollars; for transportation, thirteen thousand dollars; for uniform repairs, fifteen hundred dollars; for arsenal repairs, one thousand dollars; for office expenses, one thousand dollars; for new uniforms, eight thousand dollars; for naval militia, six thousand dollars; for contingent expenses, five hundred dollars; for governor's guard, twenty thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars; for new uniforms and leggins for first company, governor's foot guard, five thousand dollars; for expenses at Niantic camp ground, five thousand dollars.

Approved, May 17, 1901.

[Substitute for House Bill No. 416.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 356.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Improvement of Public Roads for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appropriation
for two years
for highway
commissioner.

The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the objects hereinafter specified for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903: For the improvement of public roads, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; for salary of the highway commissioner, six thousand dollars; for traveling expenses of the commissioner, twenty-four hundred dollars; for office expenses of the commissioner, eighty-nine hundred dollars.

Approved, June 3, 1901.

[House Bill No. 582.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 366.]

An Act making Appropriation for Sundry Civil Purposes for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appropriations.

The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the objects hereinafter specified for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903: For insurance department, salary of commissioner, seven thousand dollars; salary of actuary, six thousand dollars; for salary of chief clerk, thirty-six

Insurance
department.

hundred dollars; for salary of assistant actuary, thirty-six hundred dollars; for salary of first assistant clerk, three thousand dollars; for salary of second assistant clerk, twenty-eight hundred dollars; for per diem services, two thousand dollars; for extra clerical services, fourteen thousand dollars; for printing and stationery, five thousand dollars; for incidental expenses of the commissioner's office, five thousand dollars; for examination of insurance companies, twelve thousand dollars; for examination of fraternal societies, one thousand dollars; for legal expenses, one thousand dollars; for commissioner of building and loan associations, for salary of commissioner, five thousand dollars; for traveling and office expenses, one thousand dollars; for railroad commissioners, for salaries of commissioners, eighteen thousand dollars; for salary of clerk, thirty-six hundred dollars; for office and incidental expenses, twenty-five hundred dollars; for the dairy commissioner, salary, three thousand dollars; for salary of deputy dairy commissioner, twenty-four hundred dollars; for expenses of commissioner, two thousand dollars; for expenses of deputy commissioner, sixteen hundred dollars; for fish and game commission, for salaries of commissioners, eighteen hundred dollars; for expenses of commissioners, twelve hundred dollars; for clerical services, four hundred dollars; for propagation of fish, seven thousand dollars; for care and repair of state fish hatcheries and all the property of the state connected with the propagation of fish, three thousand dollars; for shell-fish commissioners, for commissioners' salaries and expenses, thirty-two hundred dollars; for salary of clerk of commission, twenty-eight hundred dollars; for office and incidental expenses, one thousand dollars; for engineer's service, five hundred dollars; for special engineering, five hundred dollars; for assessment and collection of taxes, eight hundred dollars; for inspecting and buoying natural oyster beds, twenty-eight hundred dollars; for oyster police, fifty-six hundred dollars; for inspection of mud dumping, one thousand dollars; for building and repairing signals, one thousand dollars; for sea industry exhibition at Pan American Exposition, two hundred dollars; for commissioner on domestic animals, salary of commissioner, three thousand dollars; office and traveling expenses, two thousand dollars; for veterinarian services, five hundred dollars; for cattle condemned, four thousand dollars; for the state board of agriculture, seven thousand dollars; for food investigation, five thousand dollars; for Connecticut Agricultural College, thirty thousand dollars; for Storrs Experiment Station, food investigation, thirty-six hundred dollars; for agricultural societies, eleven thousand six hundred dollars; for Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, twenty thousand dollars; for pharmacy commission, salary of commissioners, eighteen hundred dollars; for clerk hire,

Commissioner
of building and
loan associa-
tions.
Railroad
commissioners.

Dairy
commissioner.

Fish and game
commission.

Commissioner
on domestic
animals.

State board of
agriculture.
Connecticut
Agricultural
College.
Storrs Experi-
ment Station.
Connecticut
Agricultural
Experiment
Station.
Pharmacy
commission.

two hundred dollars; for expenses of commissioners, eight hundred dollars; for state board of health, for salary of secretary, four thousand dollars; for expenses of the board, seven thousand dollars; for investigating the pollution of streams, five thousand dollars; for state auditors, three thousand dollars; for salaries of two bank commissioners, ten thousand dollars; for expenses of bank commissioners, two thousand dollars; for incidental expenses of bank commissioners, three hundred dollars; for taxes refunded, three thousand dollars; for board of pardons, for salary of clerk, four hundred dollars; for expenses of members of the board, six hundred dollars; for Connecticut State Firemen's Association, twenty thousand dollars; for Connecticut Historical Society, two thousand dollars; for special commissions, eighty-five hundred dollars; for factory inspector, for salary of inspector, three thousand dollars; for special agents, sixty-eight hundred dollars; for office and traveling expenses, two thousand dollars; for any purpose for which there is an existing law for its expenditure and for which no specific appropriation has been made, thirty thousand dollars; for separating grade crossings, thirty thousand dollars; for state board of mediation and arbitration, one thousand dollars; for salary of state librarian, thirty-six hundred dollars; for purchase of books for state library, two thousand dollars; for incidental expenses of the library, one thousand dollars; for board of control, for stationery, printing, and other expenses, five hundred dollars; for the board of equalization, for stationery, printing, and other expenses, five hundred dollars; for the commission on uniformity of state legislation, two thousand dollars; for Connecticut state prison, for deficit in earnings of prisoners, eighty thousand dollars; for board of prisoners in county jails, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; for board of children in county homes, for Hartford county, twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars; for New Haven county, thirty thousand dollars; for New London county, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars; for Fairfield county, thirty thousand dollars; for Middlesex county, fifteen thousand six hundred dollars; for Litchfield county, ten thousand dollars; for Windham county, fourteen thousand dollars; for Tolland county, nine thousand dollars; for Connecticut prison association, salary of agent, six hundred dollars; for clothing, transportation, tools, and board of discharged prisoners, five thousand four hundred dollars; for expenses of care of discharged prisoners who are insane, one thousand dollars; for the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls, eighty-five thousand eight hundred dollars; for Connecticut School for Boys, one hundred forty-two thousand dollars; for Connecticut hospital for the insane, for support of paupers and indigent insane, two hundred and five thousand dollars; for state board of charities, salary of secretary,

State board of health.

State auditors.

Bank commissioners.

Board of pardons.

Connecticut State Firemen's Association.

Connecticut Historical Society.

Special commissions.

Factory inspector.

Any purpose for which there is no specific appropriation.

Grade crossings.

State board of mediation and arbitration.

State library.

Board of control.

Board of equalization.

Commission on uniformity of state legislation.

Connecticut state prison.

Board of prisoners in county jails.

Board of children in county homes.

Connecticut prison association.

Connecticut Industrial School for Girls.

Connecticut School for Boys.

Connecticut Hospital for Insane.

State board of charities.

three thousand dollars; for pay of agents, two thousand dollars; for expenses of the board and secretary, four thousand dollars; for insane elsewhere than at Middletown, six thousand dollars; for deceased soldiers, twenty-five thousand dollars; for soldiers' children, six thousand dollars; for Connecticut Humane Society, four thousand dollars; for the Connecticut School for Imbeciles, forty-five thousand dollars; for salaries and expenses of county health officers as follows: Hartford county, thirty-six hundred dollars; New Haven county, thirty-five hundred dollars; New London county, sixteen hundred dollars; Fairfield county, three thousand dollars; Windham county, twelve hundred dollars; Litchfield county, fifteen hundred dollars; Middlesex county, one thousand dollars; Tolland county, twelve hundred dollars; for printing and circulating public laws and documents, one hundred and ten thousand dollars; for care of the state capitol and grounds, one hundred thousand dollars; for the Connecticut Dairymen's Association, two thousand dollars; for the Connecticut Sheep Breeders' Association, five hundred dollars; for state paupers, twelve thousand dollars; for the commissioners of the Connecticut River Bridge and Highway District, ten thousand dollars.

Insane elsewhere than at Middletown. Deceased soldiers. Soldiers' children. Connecticut Humane Society. Connecticut School for Imbeciles. County health officers.

Printing and circulating public laws and documents. Care of state capitol and grounds. Connecticut Dairymen's Association. Connecticut Sheep Breeders' Association. Connecticut River Bridge and Highway District.

Approved, June 4, 1901.

[House Bill No. 587.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 385.]

An Act making an Appropriation for the Care of the Monument House of the Groton Monument Association for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The sum of six hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for the care and custody of the Monument House and property of the Groton Monument Association for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903.

Appropriation for care of Monument House for two years.

Approved, June 4, 1901.

[House Bill No. 588.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 388.]

An Act making Appropriations for Hospitals for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the objects hereinafter specified for the two

Appropriations for hospitals for two years.

fiscal years ending September 30, 1903: For the Hartford Hospital, ten thousand dollars; General Hospital Society of Connecticut, ten thousand dollars; Grace Hospital, ten thousand dollars; Bridgeport Hospital, ten thousand dollars; Danbury Hospital, ten thousand dollars; Meriden Hospital, six thousand dollars; Norwalk Hospital of Norwalk, ten thousand dollars; Memorial Hospital of New London, ten thousand dollars; William W. Backus Hospital, ten thousand dollars.

Approved, June 5, 1901.

[Senate Bill No. 104.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 410.]

An Act making an Appropriation to Supply a Deficiency in the Appropriation for the Tuition of Children in High Schools.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Deficiency
appropriation
for tuition of
children in high
schools.

SECTION 1. The sum of eight thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the objects herein specified to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1901: For carrying out the provisions of chapter CCXLIX of the public acts of 1897 entitled "An Act concerning Tuition of Children in High Schools in Towns and Cities other than those in which they Reside," as amended by chapter 71 of the public acts of 1899.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 10, 1901.

[House Bill No. 592.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 432.]

An Act making Appropriations for Judicial Expenses for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appropriations.

The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the objects hereinafter named for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903. For salary of the chief justice of the supreme court of errors, nine thousand dollars; of four associate judges, thirty-two thousand dollars; for expenses of chief justice, two thousand dollars; for expenses of four associate judges, eight thousand dollars; for salary of nine judges of the superior court, seventy-two thousand dollars; for expenses of

Judges of
supreme court.

Judges of
superior court.

nine judges of the superior court, eighteen thousand dollars; for salaries of sheriffs, sixteen thousand dollars; for judge of common pleas court of Hartford county, six thousand dollars; for judge of common pleas court of New Haven county, civil side, six thousand dollars; for judge of common pleas court of New Haven county, criminal side, six thousand dollars; for judge of common pleas court for New London county, civil side, five thousand dollars; for judge of common pleas court, New London county, criminal side, one thousand dollars; for judge of common pleas court of Fairfield county, civil side, eight thousand dollars; for judge of common pleas court of Fairfield county, criminal side, four thousand dollars; for judge of common pleas court of Litchfield county, six thousand dollars; for judge of district court of Waterbury, six thousand dollars; for expenses of judges of common pleas court, two thousand dollars; for prosecuting attorney for New Haven county, court of common pleas, criminal side, four thousand dollars; for prosecuting attorney for Fairfield county, court of common pleas, criminal side, three thousand dollars; for prosecuting attorney for New London county, court of common pleas, criminal side, twenty-four hundred dollars; for prosecuting attorney for the district court of Waterbury, three thousand dollars; for expenses of prosecuting attorneys, eight hundred dollars; for salary of state's attorney, for Hartford county, five thousand dollars; for New Haven county, five thousand five hundred dollars; for New London county, four thousand dollars; for Fairfield county, five thousand five hundred dollars; for Windham county, three thousand dollars; for Middlesex county, twenty-eight hundred dollars; for Litchfield county, thirty-two hundred dollars; for Tolland county, two thousand dollars; for expenses of state's attorneys, two thousand dollars; for salaries of officers of supreme court, for reporter, six thousand dollars; for expenses of reporter, one thousand dollars; for salary of state referee, four thousand dollars; for expenses of state referee, one thousand dollars; for salary of assistant state's attorney at Waterbury, twelve hundred dollars; for salary of assistant state's attorney for New Haven county, five hundred dollars; for salary of assistant state's attorney for Fairfield county, five hundred dollars. Hartford county: Clerk of the superior court, for sheriff's attendance and other expenses, twenty-three thousand dollars; for balance of jury debenture, civil and criminal courts, four thousand five hundred dollars; state's attorney, for bills of costs of criminal terms, twenty-five thousand dollars; for clerk of court of common pleas, for jury debenture, three thousand dollars; for sheriff's attendance and other expenses, ten thousand dollars. New Haven county: Clerk of superior court, for jury debenture, thirteen thousand dollars; for sheriff's attendance and other expenses,

Sheriffs.
Judges of
common pleas
courts.

Judge of
district court of
Waterbury.
Prosecuting
attorneys of
common pleas
courts.

Prosecuting
attorney for
district court of
Waterbury.
State's
attorneys.

Officers of
supreme court.

State referee.

Assistant state's
attorneys.

Hartford
county superior
court and court
of common
pleas.

New Haven
county superior
court and court
of common
pleas.

New London
county superior
court and court
of common
pleas.

Fairfield
county superior
court and court
of common
pleas.

Windham
county superior
court.

Litchfield
county superior
court and court
of common
pleas.

forty-five thousand dollars; state's attorney, for bills of costs in criminal prosecutions, forty thousand dollars; clerk of the court of common pleas, criminal side, for sheriff's attendance and other expenses, six thousand dollars; balance of jury debenture, four thousand dollars; for bills of costs in criminal cases, ten thousand dollars; for clerk of the court of common pleas, civil side, sheriff's attendance and other expenses, eight thousand dollars; for balance of jury debenture, four thousand five hundred dollars; for assistant clerk of superior court at Waterbury, for jury debenture, three thousand dollars; for sheriff's attendance and other expenses, seven thousand five hundred dollars; for bills of costs in criminal cases, seven thousand dollars; for clerk of the district court of Waterbury, for balance of jury debenture, four thousand dollars; for attendance of sheriff and other expenses, three thousand five hundred dollars; for bills of costs, criminal terms, four thousand five hundred dollars. New London county: Clerk of the superior court, for balance of jury debenture, five thousand dollars; attendance of sheriff and other expenses, thirteen thousand dollars; for the state's attorney, for bills of costs in criminal cases, twelve thousand dollars; for clerk of the court of common pleas, bills of costs in criminal cases, five thousand dollars; for balance of jury debenture, criminal side, three thousand dollars; for attendance of sheriff and other expenses, criminal side, two thousand dollars; for balance of jury debenture, civil side, one thousand dollars; attendance of sheriff and other expenses, civil side, two thousand five hundred dollars. Fairfield county: Clerk of the superior court, for jury debenture, eight thousand dollars; for attendance of sheriff and other expenses, thirty-five thousand dollars; state's attorney, for bills of costs in criminal cases, forty thousand dollars; clerk of the court of common pleas, criminal side, for attendance of sheriff and other expenses, three thousand five hundred dollars; for balance of jury debenture, two thousand five hundred dollars; for bills of costs in criminal cases, fifteen thousand dollars; clerk of court of common pleas, civil side, for balance of jury debenture, thirty-five hundred dollars; for attendance of sheriff and other expenses, seven thousand dollars. Windham county: Clerk of the superior court, for balance of jury debenture, twenty-five hundred dollars; for attendance of sheriff and other expenses, six thousand five hundred dollars; state's attorney, for bills of costs in criminal cases, seven thousand dollars. Litchfield county: Clerk of the superior court, for balance of jury debenture, three thousand dollars; for sheriff's attendance and other expenses, ten thousand dollars; state's attorney, for bills of costs in criminal cases, ten thousand dollars; clerk of the court of common pleas, for balance of jury debenture, one thousand dollars; for attendance of sheriff and other expenses, twenty-five hundred dollars.

Middlesex county: Clerk of the superior court, for balance of jury debenture, four thousand dollars; for attendance of sheriff and other expenses, eight thousand dollars; state's attorney, for bills of costs in criminal cases, ten thousand dollars. Tolland county: Clerk of the superior court, for balance of jury debenture, two thousand dollars; for attendance of sheriff and other expenses, fifty-five hundred dollars; for state's attorney, for bills of costs in criminal cases, four thousand dollars. For salaries and clerical assistance of the clerks of the supreme court of errors and of the superior court, eighty-three thousand two hundred dollars.

Middlesex county superior court.

Tolland county superior court.

Salaries of clerks of supreme and superior courts.

Approved, June 11, 1901.

[House Bill, Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 370.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 435.]

An Act making an Appropriation for the Care and Improvement of the Israel Putnam Memorial Camp for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the objects hereinafter specified for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903: For the Israel Putnam Memorial Camp commissioners, for the care and improvement of the Israel Putnam Memorial Camp, four thousand dollars; for expenses of the commissioners, four hundred and fifty dollars.

Israel Putnam Memorial Camp commissioners for two years.

Approved, June 11, 1901.

[House Bill No. 598.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 481.]

An Act making Appropriations to Supply Deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Two Years ending September 30, 1901.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1901, in full compensation for the objects herein specified: For the clerk of the court of common pleas of Hartford county, for sheriffs' attendance and other expenses, one thousand dollars; for the clerk of the court of common pleas of New Haven county, civil side, for sheriffs' attendance and other expenses, twenty-five hundred dollars; for

Deficiency appropriations.

Hartford county common pleas court.

New Haven county common pleas court.

Fairfield county state's attorney. the state's attorney in Fairfield county, for bills of costs in criminal cases in the common pleas court, forty-five hundred dollars;

Fairfield county common pleas court. for the clerk of the court of common pleas of Fairfield county, civil side, for sheriffs' attendance and other expenses, eight hundred dollars; for jury debenture, fifteen hundred dollars; for salary of the clerk of bills, twenty-five hundred dollars; for salary of the engrossing clerk, twenty-five hundred dollars; for the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, eleven thousand dollars; for the commissioner on diseases of domestic animals, one thousand dollars; for Frederick DePeyster, for railroad fares, twenty-seven and sixty one-hundredths dollars.

Clerk of bills.

Engrossing clerk.

Connecticut Hospital for the Insane.

Frederick De Peyster.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 594.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 487.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Labor Bureau for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appropriations. SECTION 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the objects hereinafter specified for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903: For the labor bureau, for salary of the commissioner, five thousand dollars; for salary of chief clerk, thirty-six hundred dollars; for office expenses, two thousand dollars; for services and expenses of special agents, four thousand dollars; for the establishment of employment bureaus, in accordance with provisions of chapter 100 of the public acts of 1901, twenty thousand dollars; for salary of a stenographer, twelve hundred dollars.

Office of labor bureau and employment agencies.

Expenses of employment bureaus until Oct. 1, 1901. SEC. 2. The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to carry out the provisions of chapter 100 of the public acts of 1901, from July 1, 1901, to October 1, 1901.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 603.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 497.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Treasury Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appropriation for treasurer's office. SECTION 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appro-

appropriated in full compensation for the objects hereinafter specified: For salary of a third assistant clerk to the treasurer for the quarter ending September 30, 1901, three hundred and fifty dollars; for salary of a third assistant clerk to the treasurer for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903, twenty-eight hundred dollars; for additional per diem services in the treasurer's office for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903, one thousand dollars; for additional office and incidental expenses in the treasurer's office for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903, five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 604.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 500.]

An Act concerning Appropriations to Certain Hospitals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. All appropriations of yearly amounts made by this general assembly for the support of hospitals shall be deemed to be made for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903, and all payments shall be made to said hospitals by the comptroller at the expiration of the quarter for which such payments shall be made.

All appropriations for hospitals made for two years.

SEC. 2. The following sums are hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying said hospitals such amounts as are necessary to cover the period between the expiration of the appropriation of 1899 and September 30, 1901, as follows: To the Day-Kimball Hospital of Windham county, eighteen hundred and seventy-five dollars; to the Norwalk Hospital, twenty-six hundred and twenty-five dollars; to the Waterbury Hospital, one thousand dollars; to the Danbury Hospital, twelve hundred and fifty dollars; and the following sums to cover the period between the approval by the governor of the appropriations made at this session to the two following hospitals and September 30, 1901, as follows: To St. Francis Hospital, twenty-one hundred sixty-six and sixty-six one-hundredths dollars, and to the Litchfield County Hospital of Winchester, eleven hundred eighteen and six one-hundredths dollars.

Appropriations for hospitals.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 601.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 505.]

An Act making an Appropriation to Supply a Deficiency in the Appropriation for the Support of Children in Temporary Homes for the Two Years ending September 30, 1901.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Deficiency
appropriation
for support of
children in
temporary
homes.

SECTION 1. The following sum is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1901: For the support of children in temporary homes, twenty thousand five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 602.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 507.]

An Act making Appropriations for the Clerical Expenses of the Reporter of the Supreme Court of Errors and for the Salary and Expenses of a Judge of the Superior Court.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appropriation
for clerical
expenses of
supreme court
reporter.

SECTION 1. The sum of twenty-three hundred and thirty-four dollars is hereby appropriated for the clerical expenses of the reporter of the supreme court of errors for the two years and four months commencing June 1, 1901, and ending September 30, 1903.

Salary and
expenses of
superior court
judge.

SEC. 2. The sum of sixteen hundred and sixty-seven dollars is hereby appropriated for the salary and expenses of a judge of the superior court for the four months beginning June 1, 1901, and ending September 30, 1901.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 612.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 528.]

An Act making an Appropriation to The Connecticut Pomological Society for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Appropriation
for two years
for Connecticut
Pomological
Society.

SECTION 1. The sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the object here-

inafter specified for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903: For The Connecticut Pomological Society for the advancement of the science of pomology.

SEC. 2. Number 246 of the special laws, passed at this session, is hereby repealed.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 607.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 537.]

An Act making an Appropriation for the State Board of Education for the Blind for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The following sum is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the objects hereinafter specified for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903: For the state board of education for the blind, for board, tuition, transportation, and clothing of pupils, and salary, traveling, and office expenses of the board, fifty thousand dollars.

Appropriation for two years for state board of education for the blind.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

[House Bill No. 611.]

[SPECIAL LAWS No. 544.]

An Act making an Appropriation for the Commission of Public Records for the Two Years ending September 30, 1903.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

The following sum is hereby appropriated to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the following object for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1903: For the expenses of the commission of public records, three hundred dollars.

Appropriation for commission of public records.

Approved, June 17, 1901.

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